FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Public Debt of the United States.—The following figures, taken from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, show the amount of the national liabilities at different periods, since the foundation of the Federal Constitution:

Year.	Debt.
1789—Funded after Revolution,	$75,463,476
1812—Outstanding on eve of War,	45,209,738
1816—After second War,	127,334,934
1835—Twenty years' reduction to	37,513
1852—After Mexican War, &c.	76,065,216
1857—Five years' reduction to,	25,165,154

"If we add to this remaining debt of last year the *forty millions*, which have been since authorized, our national indebtedness at the close of 1858 will amount to more than sixty-five millions of dollars, and at the rate of expenditure which prevails at present, there is every prospect of adding to this large sum during each of the remaining years of Mr. Buchanan's Presidency. The tendency is plain enough, but what is to be the end of it all is more than can be yet discerned."

The Folly of Dueling.—Punch says a wise thing now and then. He has struck the sensible view of dueling—its unfairness. Count the result of a hostile meeting certain, and it is murder; count it hazard, and the stakes are unequal. Quoth Punch:

Now, in England we have put an end to this kind of thing. Without reference to the brutal folly and wickedness of the duel, we have put an end to it simply as rational beings who can do a sum in subtraction. We have after a good many years, we confess, of Montague House and Wormwood Scrubbs, arrived at the conclusion that dueling is unfair, because men are unequal in value.

We now agree that an educated, intellectual, working citizen, the mainstay of a loved family, the adviser of trusting friends, a useful recognised man, with life assurances that would be vitiated if he fell in wilful fray, is no match for an empty-headed younger son, with just brains enough for drill, pale ale, and Skye terriers, who has been put into the army to be got rid of, and who may chance to find room in his narrow skull for an idea that he has been insulted. Arithmetic has settled the question, and Cocker forbids his pistol cocking.

We have got rid of the duel, because we can deduct Ensign Featherhead from Mr. Goldsworthy, and note the difference. So, if the Ensign, in an accession of martial fire, were to challenge Goldsworthy, be he the author, lawyer, doctor, merchant, or any body else, who used to come within the degree of consanguinity, (that is, might be asked to shed blood with somebody else,) Goldsworthy would select a Policeman as his second, and the Lord Mayor as the umpire.

The Art of Flying.—It is stated that Louis Napoleon has just made a present of five thousand francs to a private in the line, who asserts that he has discovered a solution for the great problem in aeronautics—the art of flying. He has invented a kind of air ship, consisting of a platform of silk stretched over whalebone, to be propelled by two gigantic wings of the same material placed on each side. The aerial navigator is to be suspended at a distance of about four feet from the platform, while his feet rest on pedals, by means of which the wings are set in motion, while his arms rest on a lever which imparts to the platform the direction he chooses to give it. Only a model of this machine has yet been constructed, and it appears to work well.

Perpetual Motion.—A correspondent of the London Builder thinks that the following instances come as near perpetual motion as any one can desire. In the rotunda of the Woolwich Barracks there is, he says, a clock moved by machinery which has been going for more than forty years. He further states that he knows a gentleman who has had a watch in his possession for more than thirty years, hermetically sealed, which there is no means of winding, that tells the hours, minutes, seconds, months, and he believes, years, and how far you walk in the day. It cost about two thousand dollars, and was made by a French artist in Paris.

Death from Toe Nails Growing in the Flesh.—A most singular cause of death is recorded in the case of Samuel S. Bickford, of Baltimore, whose toe nails having "grown in," as it is called, it was cut in such a manner as to cause inflammation, which increased to such an extent that amputation of the toe was found necessary. This, however, did not stop the inflammation. It spread until nearly the whole body was affected, and finally death ensued.

The London News says that England will not rest till she has carried her Indian telegraph from the Land's End, in Cornwall, to Gibraltar, thence to Malta and Alexandria, and thence by the Red Sea to Bombay. The next step will be to connect Ceylon or Madras with Singapore and the Australian colonies by the electric wire; and in conclusion declares that deep-sea telegraphing is yet in infancy, and the Atlantic success is but the birth of a great power, which must speedily bring Great Britain into immediate communication with all her dependencies.

The "Home Journal" states that William Carey Jones, Esq., the literary legatee of Col. Benton, is engaged in writing a biography of that statesman. We further understand that Mr. Jones has nearly ready for the press a volume of Congressional speeches and public addresses of Col. Benton, together with some heretofore unpublished papers written within a few months preceding his decease.

Business in New York.—The indications now are that there will be but a very moderate business in New York during the autumn. There is great ease in the money market, and, although loans may be obtained on favorable terms, there is yet great caution on the part of tradesmen.

Western Enterprise.—They are building at Green Bay, in Wisconsin, a ship of 800 tons burthen, of the native timber, and when completed, will be loaded with a cargo of lumber for ship building, and taken to Liverpool. The vessel is ready for launching, and is a staunch and noble craft.

PEACH CULTURE.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., Aug. 20, 1858.

Dear Sirs:—Having a short time since called attention to the value of the peach crop, as designed for a Northern market and otherwise, I now proceed to give some hints as to the method used in this State, where its cultivation is made a business. The "hints" referred to were furnished me by Mr. H. W. Ravenel, of Aiken, who has for years been successfully engaged in horticultural pursuits, and is a gentleman of much general information. He owns a fine orchard, very near that of the Hon. Wm. Gregg, Kalmia, and his peaches were among the earliest in the New York market.

Mr. Ravenel says, "the best soil for the peach I find to be over a high and dry pine land region. The trees are healthier and the fruit more highly colored and flavored than on the lower and richer lands. It is *essentially necessary* to cultivate in some way the soil of an orchard, or in a few years the trees will die out. On this account it is best therefore to plant at such a distance that some crop may be advantageously grown between the trees, say 20 feet square, or thereabouts. Here, on my poor sand hills, I have planted 12 feet square; but I expect to give up the land altogether to the trees, and give the ground frequent stirrings with the plough and hoe.

If the ground has been newly cleared, it should be well broken up with the plough, and the holes for the trees—young trees from the nursery—should be opened about 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and at least 18 inches or 2 feet deep. This point is often neglected, but if attention is paid to it, the labor is ten-fold repaid in the healthier and more rapid growth of the young trees.

The season for planting is any time during the Winter, from the fall of the leaf to the shooting out of young leaves in the Spring, though I would name the months of December, January and February as most advisable. In order to have good fruit, it is advisable always to procure budded or grafted trees, which insures you a certain kind, well known to all fruit growers. Trees from the nut are always uncertain as to quality and time of ripening. Our plan here is to make a selection of certain kinds of trees from the nursery catalogues of the choicest qualities, which are known will give us a succession of fruits ripening through the season.

The trees when received are then planted carefully in a certain order, beginning with those which are earliest, and so on to the latest varieties. This mode places all that ripen together, in a body, so as to be more easily gathered.

The trees when received from the nursery, if in any great number, should be unpacked and buried in trenches temporarily, as otherwise they would suffer before the planting was completed, care being taken to keep the varieties all distinct, and with their labels.

Before being planted, each tree should be examined, the bruised or dead roots cut away, and the limbs cut back to the body, leaving on the bare stem. This insures a vigorous growth of new wood, and a better shape to the tree. Perhaps the most important point is in the proper and careful planting of the tree where it is to stand. The hole must be filled up or deepened, so as to let the tree stand somewhat deeper than it did in the nursery. Be careful also to have them in line, as in the after cultivation the ploughing is much easier. In opening the holes, my plan is to draw out all the surface earth which is richest on one side, and the subsoil or yellow earth on the other. After the tree is adjusted to its place, draw in enough of the soft pulverized upper soil around the roots to cover them lightly, then with the hand push in the earth closely, in and among the small roots, so as to have it compact and without air-holes. The roots should be in close contact with the soil, otherwise they suffer. If the soil is moderately fertile, no manure will be necessary; but up here, where the soil is so barren, we use with success a little guano, sprinkled about the hole after the roots are lightly covered, or a spade or two of rich bottom soil, scrapings, &c. In no case ought much rich animal manures to be used. The rest of the surface earth is then drawn in and pressed gently about the roots, and afterwards the hole is filled in with the subsoil, thus reversing the soil. This gives the roots as they grow a good soil in immediate contact, and insures a fine growth. The soil (as I mentioned above) must be kept clean of weeds and grass. If the growth has been a vigorous one, the trees should be pruned the next winter by cutting back about one half of the summer's growth, and giving the tree a symmetrical shape. I have found by experience that our peach trees (and indeed all our fruits) should be allowed to branch near the ground, say from 12 to 18 inches, thus protecting the trunks from the heat of the sun. Peach trees should be trimmed every winter by shortening back a portion of the most vigorous branches, and preserving the shape of the tree.

The two worst enemies of the peach are the borer and the curculio. The former attacks the tree at the ground, eating around under the bark. The only effectual mode of destroying them is to search the trees two or three times a year and take them out. Various plans have been used for *preventing* their attacking the trees, but none are considered effectual but the first. The curculio is often very destructive to small orchards, and the best known plan for keeping them in check is to allow hogs free access to the fallen fruit. In our large orchards they do but little harm; we have enough to spare them what they need."

No Rain Yet.—Though the heavens seem inclined to be propitious, thin clouds daily looming up as if trying to get together, yet scarcely a drop of rain has fallen to refresh the parched earth. The dust lies three or four inches deep in the thoroughfares leading into town; and all hope of an abundant corn-crop is blasted. We cannot say a famine is impending; but we may say, that if man shall be able to manage so as to supply his own necessities, we do not now see clearly how his ingenuity is to provide abundantly for the poor beast in this burnt up region.—*Sal. Banner.*

The Crops &c.—Since our last, we have had a fine rain, but the drought continued so long, that rain can do but little good now except to late corn. The complaint is very general, and with a sufficient cause, that there will be a short crop. Some sections have suffered very much, others again have had fine seasons, but upon the whole there will not be any thing like a full crop. *Charlotte Whig.*

Bogus Gold Dollars.—Look out for a well-gotten up gold dollar, of the "bogus kind," the result of the labors of an ingenious crew of rascally counterfeiters in Massachusetts. Nothing but strong acid will show the deceit.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1858.

☞ See Fourth Page.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—We copy from yesterday's Standard a list of members elect to the Legislature of 1858-59.

According to the Standard's list the Democratic majority is the same as at the last session; two less in the Senate, two more in the Commons. It should be mentioned, however, that quite a number of those now classed as Democrats by the Standard were elected in opposition to the regular nominees, after having been distinctly read out of the party for disobedience to party laws. We do not know that the Standard has any authority to class them as Democrats, but they will doubtless readily assent. To make a Democrat more of a Democrat than ever, it is only necessary for the opposition to elect him to office. Success makes it all right with the party during his term, and his aim is so to shape his course as to secure re-election.

THE HARD MONEY HUMBUG.—A leading Democratic paper in Philadelphia, the National Argus, indignantly repels the charge of change against the Democratic party. It copies with much complacency, the resolutions of a Democratic meeting in New York in 1836, declaring that they might be adopted without alteration or modification as the Democratic creed of to-day. And, with an air of triumph, it asks, "what other party in the country can turn to the principles it professed twenty years ago, and point to them as an exponent of its present faith?"

We would copy the resolutions, but they are, like political platforms generally, long and vague. Suffice it to say, that with a single exception, the platform consists of a declaration of those general truths common to all parties, peculiar to none. The exception is the following:—

"4th. We declare unqualified hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and silver is the only safe constitutional currency."

We like consistency. But in this instance it would have been more honored in the breach. Just think of it. For twenty-two years, from 1836 to 1858, the Democracy have been unqualifiedly hostile to bank notes and paper money, and in favor of gold and silver as the only safe, constitutional currency. For these twenty-two years the Democracy have held almost uninterrupted sway in the Union and in the States. And in these twenty-two years the Banks and "Bank rags" have been multiplied almost beyond computation. How long, at this rate, will it take us to obtain the right sort of a currency? an exclusive metallic currency? Of course we are coming to it. Who ever knew a Democratic pledge unfulfilled? The only difficulty is that, being Whigs, we cannot understand how the point is to be reached by "advancing backwards." And being Whigs, we are disposed to ask, with the National Intelligencer, "If gold and silver is the only safe, constitutional currency," why have not the Democracy given this boon to the nation? That "monster," the Bank of the United States, no longer stands in the way. The "Federal Whigs" have ceased to rule. Nicholas Biddle, one would think, has lain long enough in his grave to relieve the Democracy from any disquieting fear that his shade may yet return to haunt them in their tinkering with the currency. Why then, do they hesitate to give us the "only safe constitutional currency?"

And, with the same paper we may add,—(of course only because we are Whigs and cannot understand the Democratic way of doing things)—that "if we are warranted in inferring the efficacy of other Democratic principles from the degree of success which has been so signally illustrated by the irresistible prowess of the Democratic party in destroying bank-notes and creating a safe and constitutional—that is, an exclusively metallic—currency, the country will be constrained, we fear, to postpone the advent of the political millennium promised by Democracy to a very remote period in the history of our planet. For, if since 1836 and earlier the Democracy have made so little progress in eradicating a single one of the evils against which they have waged "unqualified hostility," how many years must needs elapse before we can reasonably hope they will be able to inaugurate in full, rotund development and in harmonious combination, the ultimate ends of Democratic aspiration as now dimly descried in "the *freest* trade, the *lightest* taxation, the *purest* currency, and the *largest* liberty!"

DEMOCRACY, NORTH AND SOUTH.—There is a very general outcry among the Southern Democracy just now in favor of doing away with tariffs and resorting to the direct taxation system of raising revenue. It ought to be done, we are told, because under the present system the South pays two-thirds of the expenses of the Government, and is ground down by tariff taxation. Of course this is all humbug. Their party friends at the North know it to be so, and act accordingly. Whilst we go the whole figure against protection out here, the "leader of the House," Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the President's next friend, is canvassing his district in Pennsylvania in favor of increased protection. He tells the people of his District to re-elect him, "on the ground *that he can get the South to agree to any thing, and that they (the South) will go for a tariff upon Pennsylvania iron and coal.*"

A man who has a fixed purpose to which he devotes his powers, is invulnerable. Like the rock in the sea, it splits the troubles of life, and they eddy round him in idle foam.

Military Celebration—65th Anniversary.

[REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

The Sixty-fifth Anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry was celebrated on Monday last, by Target Firing at "Camp Eccles" and Dinner at "Farmers' Hall."

At an early hour in the morning the Company assembled (in undress uniform) at Camp Eccles, for Target practice, and at half-past 9 met at the Court House, for Drill, Court Martial, and election of Officers.

Leaving the Court House about 2 P. M., the Corps was joined on Hay street by the Lafayette Light Infantry, (invited guests,) and the Battalion marched to Farmers' Hall, where a bountiful and excellent Dinner awaited them, prepared under the supervision of Mr. Reuben Jones,—*obsonator munificus.* Here the Military were joined by a large number of strangers and citizens, and hosts and guests united in doing ample justice to the well prepared viands.

The Dinner being concluded, the Battalion took up the line of march to the Bank of the State, and the Prize (a beautiful silver Goblet) was awarded to the successful competitor, Capt. T. J. Robinson, through the Hon. J. G. Shepherd. Judge Shepherd prefaced the presentation by some very happy and appropriate remarks. He alluded to the ancient history of this, one of the oldest military organizations in the State or in the country, identified as it is with the history of our Town; and dwelt upon the high-toned and conservative feeling which had ever caused its officers and members to be regarded as men competent to uphold and sustain the moral and social character of the community. He paid a well deserved compliment to the Lafayette Light Infantry, (Capt. Cook,) and deprecated the idea that any but the most generous rivalry should ever exist between the two Volunteer Associations before him.

After the presentation of the Prize, Mr. Shepherd read an "Ode," composed for the occasion by "Luola," a gifted daughter of our Town, and also some verses (from the same pen,) upon the death of "Old Isaac Hammonds," one of the original musicians of the Company. "Old Isaac Hammonds for more than a score had been one of the musicians; at last Time touched Isaac, and when he had breath to fill his fife no longer, he himself ceased to breathe. On his death-bed he begged them to lay him and his fife on the bank of the stream opposite the Spring. 'I shall, may be, hear the drum and fife of the Company every parade day, when the men throng at the spring, and the sound will gladden me in the long, long sleep of the tomb.' And they digged his grave where he desired." *

When these ceremonies were finished, the Battalion (Capt. Cook in command,) marched through some of the principal streets, manœuvred, fired salutes, and the two Companies parted in front of the Fayetteville Hotel. The Independent Company then marched to "Cool Spring," fired three rounds over the grave of its ancient fifer, and was soon after dismissed.

We have been politely furnished by the judges with the following list of the firing at Target practice:

138 balls fired, of which 122 took effect in the Target. Best average shots by Capt. T. J. Robinson, 4¼ inches; 2d best, Private John Sundy, 4 14-16; 3d best, Private J. H. Robinson, 4 15-16. Best single shot by Private Jno. Kennedy, 10-16 inches; 2d best, Private S. P. Boon, 1 1-16; 3d best, Private J. P. McLean, 1 8-16; 4th best, Private S. Sedberry, 1 11-16; 5th best, Sergeant G. H. Haigh, 1 15-16.

Owing to want of time the election of all the Officers was not finished. The following, we learn, were elected:

Wm. Huske,	Major Commandant.
Thos. J. Robinson,	1st Captain.
Jas. M. Vann,	2d "
Jas. B. Ferguson,	3d "
Wright Huske,	4th "
Alex. Ray,	1st Sergeant.
Geo. H. Haigh,	2d "
Benj. R. Huske,	3d "
Hector McKethan,	4th "
John Murphy,	5th "
Chas. B. Cook,	1st Corporal.

Gen. Draughon declined a re-election as Commandant, an office which he has held for near four years, and filled with an ability which has won for him the high regard of the Company and the community.

The music of the "Saxe-Horn Band," (members of the Lafayette Light Infantry,) enhanced very much the pleasures of the day, and the enlivening and appropriate strains in which they sang the "Ode" at the Dinner, prove that they are entitled to rank high as vocalists. We were pleased to see Mr. Collins of Wilmington with the Band.

*THE GRAVE OF HAMMOND.

LUOLA.

Stay, comrades, stay! and see me die,
The march of life with me is o'er;
A soldier on his pallet rests,
To rise at beat of drum no more.
The hand of death, with icy touch,
Strays o'er my heart-strings sad and drear;
At midnight's dark and lonely watch,
Its funeral notes fall on my ear.

Comrades farewell! we'll meet again,
I'm but a day's march now ahead,
And drafted soon, you each will be
In the battalions of the dead!
And by the friendship of the past,
And by the glory we have won,
Hear now a dying comrade's wish,
And pledge me that it shall be done.

Lay not my weary bones to rest,
Beneath the church-yard's solemn shade;
Nor where my friends and kindred sleep
Together in the distant glade;
But bear me to yon rippling stream,
There turn for me the verdant sod;
Commit my body to the dust,
My spirit to the soldier's God.

To martial music proudly tread,
The stars and stripes above me wave;
And lay my fife beside me there,
I'd miss it even in the grave.
And when ye rest beside the spring,
At morning's dawn or evening's gloom,
Discharge a volley o'er the spot,
And cheer the silence of the tomb.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20, 1858.

A cold spell, such as I have invariably experienced while here, is upon us. The thermometer was down to 48 this morning. This induces a talk of departing, but as yet there is no sensible diminution of the crowd. The arrivals almost make up for the departures. Nearly all my North Carolina friends left this morning. One of these, a Fayetteville belle, I find singled out, with only five others, as having attracted attention at the grand ball on Wednesday night. Her dress is described in the Saratoga Daily News, and said to be "altogether becoming her graceful person." I do not mention her name;—it will doubtless appear at some day under an appropriate head in the Observer. The only time when a young lady's name should be mentioned in a newspaper is when she changes it.

There are but few pleasant walks and drives here; and an old inhabitant like myself is apt to fancy that he has gone over them all so often that he can find nothing new or attractive in them. But yesterday afternoon we were invited to ride with a gentleman and lady of New York who have this season and heretofore contributed greatly to the pleasure of our stay here, and were taken, not only to the Lake, which is an old story, but three or four miles beyond it, where we had a more extensive view of a cultivated country,—hills and valleys, with occasional patches of forest,—than I remember ever to have seen before. To a lowlander, who sees no hill higher than Hay Mount, and far more of forest than of field, such a scene is beautiful beyond description. We stood on the pinnacle of a high hill, with cultivated fields all around, the beautiful lake in full view below us, a part of Saratoga village, 5 miles off, peeping out from among its trees, and hill after hill gently rising beyond it, to the distance of 5 or 10 miles, and extending probably 10 or 20 miles North and South.

The soil about here is poor, yet the farmers make the most of it. Every thing has a market in this village, to supply the 50,000 people who flock here during the four months of "the season." Consequently, much the larger portion of the country is cleared, and visible from any elevated point, with all its divisions into fields of green corn and potatoes, and ripe oats.

I have been engaged at intervals since I came here, in correcting the proof sheets of the 2d volume of Dr. Hawks's History of North Carolina, and have just received from the stereotyper the closing 300 pages, which I hope to get through with before I go down to New York, and will then have the work printed without delay. It will be a volume of 591 pages. And so far as I have read possesses much more of interest than the 1st volume. I have been especially struck with the chapter on the "Fundamental Constitutions" of John Locke, and that on the slave trade and slavery. The former is a specimen of the author's most eloquent style, in which he is excelled by no man of the age; and the latter tells some home truths to the wordy philanthropists of Old England and New England. I have never seen the case stated more fully and strongly.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATIST.—We have received from Mr. Busbee a neatly printed pamphlet of 24 pages, issued as a specimen of the style and character of his proposed publication. There is a great deal of information in these few pages, useful to us and to the public; and we hope that he will receive sufficient encouragement to commence regular publication, as he proposes, in November next.

The price of the Statist is $3 per annum. It will be issued semi-annually, each number containing about 150 pages. Address, before October 1st, Quentin Busbee, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

The Weather and Crops.—A correspondent in Rockingham informs us that the crops in his neighborhood are suffering severely from want of rain. Similar complaints continue to reach us from other quarters, and such is the parched state of the crops generally that no change of weather can be productive of the desired effect. *Cheraw Herald.*

Democratic Creed.—The freest trade, the purest currency, the largest liberty, the lightest taxation, form the safest policy for a free country.

This is our creed.—*South Side Democrat.*

What Democrat is not in favor of "the freest trade"—always excepting such weak brethren as are constrained from the infelicity of their position to ask a dispensation from the rigor of the faith? What Democrat is not in favor of "the purest currency," if only it be understood by this that the Democracy are entitled to the exclusive privilege of chartering banks and denouncing paper money? What Democrat is not in favor of "the largest liberty," it being unnecessary, of course, to mention the slight exception that he must always hold himself ready, without scruple or mental reservation, to "endorse the issues" and "vote the ticket" of the party? What Democrat is not in favor of "the lightest taxation," if only for the purpose of illustrating the financial sagacity which reduces the tariff at one session of Congress and issues millions of Treasury notes at the next to supply the deficit? These maxims of a wise Democratic statesmanship are such as have brought the revenues of the country to their present collapsed condition, and enabled it to prove day by day the *political blessings* of a *National debt*, the growing proportions of which latter, we suppose, should only serve to enhance our gratitude to the "sophisters, economists, and calculators" to whom we are indebted for the former.—*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED,

In Sampson County, on Monday the 23d inst., by the Rev. Hugh McAlpin, ISAAC W. GRICE, Esq., to Miss SUSAN A. OATES, daughter of James Oates, of said county

May heaven's choicest blessings be showered on this young couple, just starting on the voyage of life.—Com.

In Marlboro' District, S. C., by the Rev C. S. Newton, on the 17th inst, Mr. PETER HANNER to Mrs. MARGARET GIBSON, all of Richmond Co., N. C.

DIED,

Of Typhoid fever, at Swan Pond, near Morganton, N. C., on the 4th of August, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. HARRIET E AVERY, daughter of the late W. W. Irwin, and wife of Col. Isaac T. Avery.

CROPS—GOLD—TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

MT. GILEAD, N. C, Aug. 21, 1858.

DEAR SIRS:—There has been very little rain since I wrote you on the 7th inst., and it would benefit the corn crops little, if any, now.

The Cotton is opening prematurely and the forms are falling off.

The excitement concerning the Gold mines continued up to yesterday. About 18 lbs., (Avoirdupois) have been found since the finding of the first piece. The largest, found by Messrs. Bruton, weighs something over 8 lbs. The large pieces are interspersed with fragments of quartz, which appear to have been inclosed while the gold was in a molten state.

The 8 lb. piece is of a very irregular figure, and presents a very ragged appearance. It is about 7 inches long, somewhat globose at the extremities, and deeply indented in the middle.

I said the excitement continued up to yesterday, when, I regret to add, there happened a terrible accident by which two lives were lost, and it is feared that another person is fatally injured.

The persons instantly killed were Mr. Robert Smith, and Willis, a negro man belonging to J. Armistead Lilly, Esq; and the other, injured, a lad, also belonging to Mr. Lilly.

In working these mines, they are in the habit of following the *stratum* of "*grit*" under the clay, and cautious miners, when they "undermine" to any considerable extent, introduce timber-work to prevent its falling in on them. In this instance it was unfortunately neglected, notwithstanding repeated cautions by experienced miners, and the result is above stated. Smith and Willis were found standing; the former entirely dead, and it is thought the man, Willis, might have been saved if assistance could have been immediately rendered. He appears to have died from suffocation. The danger to those who would assist in relieving them, prevented prompt and immediate action.

I understand that Dr. Montgomery gives it as his opinion, that the spine of the lad is seriously injured, and that he has little chance of recovery.

Another correspondent writes:—

On Friday the 20th of July at the Gold Mine recently discovered on the lands of S. H. Christian, Esq., in Montgomery County, the pit of Messrs. Smith and Sigley caved in, and killed Mr. Smith and a negro man, belonging to Mr. J. A. Lilly instantly. Mr. Lilly also had a little negro in the pit who was dangerously wounded.

The quantity of earth which caved was very large and had a fall of twelve or fifteen feet. It fell in a solid mass and would have killed anything. Mr. Smith's shoulder and breast were crushed. The negro's head and neck were stricken.

The place did not look dangerous and would not have caved, but a large pine had sometime previous fallen down tearing up for a considerable space around the surface of the earth.

This was the most awful accident which has ever happened in this section of country. The negro man was a faithful and trusty boy. A servant more devoted to the interests of his master than Willis, could have been found no where.

Mr. Robert C. Smith was in his thirty-first year. He was a strong, healthy, young man, full of life and good humor. In his younger days he had been unfortunate and spent a small estate, but was when killed, and for some time before had been, struggling hard to regain it, and his prospects were very bright. In company with Mr. Sigley, he had extracted from the pit in which he was killed, seven pieces of gold, averaging more than a pound each, and about six hundred pennyweights of fine gold. They had near twelve pounds of pure gold and were when he was killed finding it rapidly. Not more than five minutes before his death, he was rejoicing over his success and prospects.

Mr. Smith was a generous, warm-hearted man; correct in principle and liberal in disposition. Whilst we regretted his weaknesses, we admired the man. He had no enemies.

He leaves a wife, several little children and a large connexion to mourn his death. The whole country around deeply deplore his death, and sincerely sympathize with his distressed wife and fatherless children. F.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

MONTGOMERY CO., N. C., Aug 22, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—It may perhaps be of some interest to you and your readers to hear from the neighborhood of Cheek's Creek and Buffalo, in the upper part of Richmond County.

The corn crop on and between these two Creeks is a pretty fair crop, considering the small quantity of rain we have had. Our corn is now generally made, and farmers have generally begun to pull fodder. We are suffering now with dry warm weather, which I fear will finally ruin the cotton crop. It has already in some fields shed off all its small bolls and squares. The first crop of bolls will, it seems, be the largest part of the crop, unless we have good season and a late Fall. The cotton crop I think will be about equal to last year's crop, or perhaps if it rains in a few days it will be somewhat better. If reports be true, I think, generally speaking, that there will be less corn and cotton made in Montgomery county than there has been in many years. We want the merchants of Fayetteville to be full of money by the time we get our mite of produce there. We will have but little for market, but want a heap of money, and must have it.

FARMER (in debt.)

Poisoning.—Mrs. Stafford, a young woman of Mt Pleasant, Cabarrus county, was arrested, last week, on the charge of poisoning her husband, and, on examination, was committed to the jail of Cabarrus county. Her husband, Mr. Stafford, was taken sick a few days before, and after a great deal of suffering, died. The attending physician, Dr. Rose, pronounced it a case of poisoning. It was in evidence that she had bought arsenic a short time previous, and it is known that they did not live happily together. These facts, with a number of others of a similar nature, make up the proof against her. An old negress is implicated, and was also committed. They were both brought before the Hon. D. F. Caldwell, on Saturday last, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Mrs. Stafford was allowed to give bail in the sum of $3,000.

The case has caused considerable excitement in Cabarrus, where it is generally believed the woman is guilty. She had runaway from her parents to marry Stafford, and subsequently runaway from him and returned to her parents; but more subsequent still, returned to her husband. She refused to see her husband when dying, although repeatedly called for by him. They have been married 4 years. She is now about 18 years old. They have no living children. In personal appearance, Mrs. Stafford is said to be quite common.—*Sal. Watchman.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE OVER-EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Under this head a recent foreign Review discusses, in a somewhat trenchant style, a tuitionary system in vogue among certain "fashionables" in England. Some of the writer's criticisms may perhaps be regarded as not altogether inapplicable nearer home. He intimates that a mania for a species of *hot-house forcing* in female education had become prevalent, and congratulates the public that men whose attainments put their literary position beyond question were found to inveigh against a system which tends to spoil the most typical excellences of a woman's intellect. Nothing would be more likely to correct the evil than a blow or two from some favorite literary lion of the day; and this good work was begun by a popular lecturer at the Royal Institution. Here are some of the writer's reflections:

How to change a Fashion.—Over-education is merely a fashion, and nothing terminates a fashion except its ceasing to be fashionable. Arguments would never persuade mothers to let their daughters learn little, and learn it well; but if they see that learning a dozen things superficially is no longer thought "the thing," they will probably return into the paths of common sense.

[The practice of cramming a school girl with epitomes of 'ologies and burdening her memory at the expense of all sound intellectual culture is justly censured.]

A Young Lady going through her courses.—It appears to be the leading aim of parents under the present system to spend the greatest possible amount of money, and to neglect every other faculty, in order to cultivate the memory. What an amazing sight is the spectacle of a stupidish girl of twelve or fourteen going through her course! She does her practicing; she draws from nature; she talks French to one maid and German to another; she learns her history of all countries, modern and ancient; she has her back-board, her dumb-bells, her dancing lesson; she has a quarter of an hour's algebra, ten minutes Latin, five minutes of the precession of the equinoxes every other day; she repeats the dates of the early Egyptian kings; she is taken to the lectures of the newest Italian exile and of the last caught German chemist. It is a comfort to mark the satire of nature on all this, and to see how deadly stupid and insipid she is at eighteen. The only result that has been attained is that her mother can say that "Mary has had every advantage, and no expense has been spared on her education."

[If the process is fatal to the victim of such a system it is no less so to those who have to conduct the machinery.]

A Governess to teach every thing.—The governess is obliged to offer a list of acquirements and accomplishments which would instantly convict her of charlatanism were it not that there is a tacit understanding that the degree of knowledge in each branch is only to be sufficient to enable her pupils to say they have learned it. And the lower we go the worse is the evil. For though rich people tempt eminent teachers to waste their time, and the sad sight is daily exhibited of first-rate masters being hired to teach water colors to girls who could not draw a cottage in perspective, yet the teacher's knowledge is real, however entirely his lesson is thrown away. But when the expense of competent masters is too heavy, a governess must be found who can teach every thing; and, as governesses are poor, of course they do what they are required, and would offer to teach Japanese if that language unhappily became fashionable.

How to choose a Boarding School.—The crowning absurdity of the system will, of course, be seen in ladies' schools, conducted on such principles, for a clever and judicious mother can do much to counteract the evils that are visible in daughters brought up by a *fashionable* governess at home; but when a number of young ladies are put into the same forcing-house they easily manage to do absolutely nothing. It is true that parents often show a dim consciousness of this, and judge of a school principally by its situation. They satisfy their consciences by insisting resolutely on Brighton or Malvern, and are pleased to think that, at any rate, their daughters are got out of the way into good air.

[Sarcastic as this last remark may appear, is it not too true in many cases? Julia must be "got out of the way!" Mamma has either no time, or no inclination, or no capacity to co-operate with those teachers at home who would educate her on another and a better system; so off must she be sent to some popular hot-house to be forced through the course so graphically described above. What wonder if the deluded victims of such a system should, after all their expenditure of time and money, find themselves classed with the "unidea'd girls," of whom Dr. Johnson takes notice, not to commend. In opposition to this *mania* our reviewer proceeds, in plain home-spun English, to indicate some dogmas, which, though old-fashioned, are not entirely unworthy of attention, even in our metropolitan circles.]

Tuitionary Maxims.—The first maxim in intelligent training is, that clever children are sure to be clever and stupid children to be stupid; and the second is, that the only cleverness of any use in a child is that which can be continued into maturer life. It follows that the great thing is to ascertain what all children, clever or stupid, can or ought to learn, and then to allow the *clever only* to go beyond; while care is taken that their cleverness shall be both judged and directed by the probability of its ultimate result.

What ought all young ladies to learn?—*First, to speak and write English correctly, and to read it aloud, clearly and fluently.* Next, to do plain needle-work. It is a great mistake to think that wealth can supercede the necessity for this. In the first place, this is the most feminine of occupations; next, it affords even the stupidest person an opportunity of doing one thing well without being attracted by the display that usually attends excellence; and, lastly, it is a most valuable preparation for a useful intercourse with the poor. Then must come the rudiments of history, geography, and ciphering, and as much French as the natural ability of the student renders possible. All else should depend upon natural gifts and personal tastes. There is nothing a clever girl may not learn with advantage if she has a real turn for it, and although scarcely any woman can ever be so learned or clever that it becomes a matter of indifference whether she is also good-looking, yet she may easily acquire a proficiency which will be a source of genuine satisfaction to herself and her friends.

[This plain-dealing writer concedes, however, that it is not possible to range all girls under the heads of stupid or clever, and that some common ground of general education ought to be adopted for the intermediates, which shall test, awaken, and cultivate all their faculties, as they grow into young women. Incomparably the best instrument of intellectual culture to them, he maintains, is the study of *standard English literature*. This will elevate, excite, and steady them, and make them rationally proud that they are called upon to discharge important duties, appropriate to their sex, and destined to exert a powerful influence in a great and free country. He adds with some emphasis:]

What Men Value in an Educated Woman.—Accomplishments are quite a secondary matter. If men do not get tired of the songs, they soon get tired of the singer, if she can do nothing but sing. What is really wanted in a woman is that she should be a permanently pleasant companion. So far as education can give or enhance pleasantness it does so by making the view of life wide, the wit ready, the faculty of comprehension vivid; and the only trustworthy engine of education directed to this end is an intimate familiarity with great authors.

[It will be understood by the fair and gentle readers of these paragraphs that the obnoxious term "stupid" is used by this homely English writer only as the opposite of his vernacular "clever"—just as "odd" is held as the reverse of "nice," &c., and is applied to girls of his own country. We would be slow to admit that among ourselves there are any but clever young ladies, or such at least as approach indefinitely near to that standard. Let all such, however, with their parents and guardians, bethink themselves of the true ends of education for women; and at this season, when schools are preparing to re-open their doors after the long vacation, resolve to secure these ends if possible. They are—

"Refinement and elevation of character,
A free but well-governed intellect;
Honorable and generous affections;
Healthful yet delicate sensibilities;
A sincere, cheerful, humble, religious spirit, untainted by bigotry, fanaticism or indifference."]

The Triumphs of Peace.—The following passage will be read with interest at the present time, when the whole civilized world is exulting over the greatest scientific victory of the age. It is extracted from a speech of that eminent and far-seeing statesman, John C. Calhoun, in the Senate of the United States March 16, 1846, on the bill for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon Territory. After using many weighty objections to an appeal to arms for the settlement of the question, Mr. Calhoun drew a vivid picture of the marvellous progress of the arts of peace which would be arrested by war:

"But I have still higher reasons. I am opposed to war as a friend to human improvement, to human civilization, to human progress and advancement. Never in the history of the world has there occurred a period so remarkable as the peace which followed the battle of Waterloo for the great advances made in the condition of human society. The chemical and mechanical powers have been investigated and applied to increase the comforts of human life in a degree far beyond what was ever known or hoped before. Civilization has been spreading its influence far and wide, and the general progress of human society has outstripped all that has been previously witnessed. The invention of man has seized upon and subjugated two great agencies of the natural world which were never before made the servants of man. I refer to steam and electricity, under which, of course, I include magnetism in all its phenomena. Steam has been controlled and availed of for all the purposes of human intercourse, and by its resistless energies has brought nations together whom Nature seemed to separate by insurmountable barriers. It has shortened the passage across the Atlantic more than one-half, while the rapidity of traveling on land has been three times greater than was ever known before. Within the same time man has chained the very lightning of heaven, and brought it down and made it administer to the transmission of human thought, insomuch that it may with truth be said that our ideas are not only transmitted with the rapidity of lightning, but by lightning itself. Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the earth, and when their mystic meshes shall at length have been perfected our globe itself will be endowed with a sensitiveness which will render it impossible to touch it on any one point and the touch not be felt from one end of the world to the other. * * * And this work is as yet but commenced; it is but the breaking of the dawn of the world's great jubilee. It promises a day of more refinement, more intellectual brightness, more moral elevation, and consequently of more human felicity than the world has ever seen from its creation."

Flowers.—The sentiments and morality of flowers are among the most attractive of their charms. Who does not feel full often the pure power of the teachings which these moralists declare?

The rose is the legend of romance, and its history, whether in the bowers of love or embroidered on the banners of civil war, is a history of the *heart*.

The Rose of Sharon and the Lilies of Damascus were sung by the waters of Israel, while poetry and religion have associated and embalmed them with all their most sacred festivals.

In the festive hall, where the dance, the song, and music prevail, the rose is the companion and emblem of the young and the joyous; the bridal wreath and the nuptial altar find in its purity and fragrance, "though but the perfume and suppliance of an hour," a sentiment congenial with the brightness and brevity of the passing scene.

Think you there is, then, no benefit and truth in horticulture? To the pensive and uncorrupted mind can there be a pleasure more refined than the culture of these sweet earth-born innocents amid the shades and serenity of the garden and the groves?

The Prince de Ligne, who was the companion of monarchs and surrounded by the splendor of courts, derived his chief enjoyment from the cultivation of his garden, and with enthusiasm has said: "Would that I could warm the whole world with my taste for gardening. It appears to me impossible that a bad man can possess it. There is no virtue that I do not imagine in him who loves to speak of and to make gardens. Fathers of families, inspire your children with a love of gardening and flowers." This is the language of a prince and the testimony of a generous and exalted spirit.

Dumbfoundering.—A man of unblemished character was a candidate for a large constituency, and the following means were used to get rid of him. At a large public meeting an elector got up and said: "I demand the exercise of my right to ask that candidate a question. Will he answer me a direct *Yes* or *No*, like an honest man?" "Undoubtedly, I will." A most incautious promise, as the reader will see. "Well, then," said the elector, "I will ask that gentleman, *Who killed his washerwoman?*" What was the poor man to say? What *yes* or *no* could answer the question? He hesitated, he stammered—the meeting was against him; he was hustled out of the room, and to this day he labors under the grave imputation, in many people's minds, of having feloniously accelerated the death of some unfortunate, and perhaps ill used washerwoman.

Number of Germans in Philadelphia.—The German population in Philadelphia at the present time (says the Inquirer) is estimated by those most conversant with it at eighty thousand souls. About one-half have arrived in this country since the revolutions in Europe of 1848. About ten thousand of the number are voters, and over one thousand more have taken the preliminary steps in order to become naturalized. A large portion of this number will be voters in the fall. There are twenty-one German religious societies in Philadelphia. Of these three are Catholics, five are Lutheran, three Reformed German, one Baptist, one Methodist, seven synagogues, and one Free Thinkers' association.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PAY THAT THOU OWEST.

No reasonable man can complain, even in these hard times, at being repeatedly called upon to pay his debts; and it would be a very hard debtor that would make the hard times an excuse to liberate him from promising to pay, and giving every assurance in his power that he would do it as soon as possible. He should at least show a willing mind, and give his creditors all the consolation in his power. It matters not whether the debt be due in meal or in malt, in money or in labor, no man has a right to ask a favor that he would not be willing to grant; nor refuse to return acts of kindness that have been received. And if one should so unjustly or unmercifully act, he sinks himself in the estimation of all honorable and well disposed people. As in an individual, so also—and more so—in a State or a nation. An individual might disgrace himself and be but little noticed, particularly when it might be some obscure one that did it; but when a State or a Nation is disgraced, every body sees or knows or hears all about it, and men are blamed in proportion to the magnitude of the act or crime, and their own standing. It is certainly a great pity that men, placed in power and having authority to act independently, should be so vain as to suppose that those under them cannot see their faults; and, in their folly or selfish notions, high as they may suppose they stand, debase and disgrace themselves. But great men are not always wise; neither do the aged understand judgment.

But to the point: How is the next Legislature to get over granting freely and fully the necessary aid to complete the Fayetteville & Western Coalfields Road, regardless of what may be the present indebtedness and condition of the State? for this is undoubtedly a debt as binding upon the credit of the State, and should have more weight in the next Legislature than any other debts. There is scarcely a hole or corner, or county or town in the State, where there has been any public work done, but what is now, at this present time, in debt to the County of Cumberland and Town of Fayetteville. And what could or would be thought of a family of children that would unite or league together to help one another on in their profligacy, run away with their means, pledge themselves to such an extent, or have some selfiish desire to spend the remainder of their substance in some pre-determined way, that when their mother, being in want, should come to them for help, they begin to make excuse, and say that they are too much involved, that they had pledged so much to such and such brother or sister, and that there was still another favored object that they wished to accomplish; that they could not help all, and that their mother had always been used to hardship; she had already gone through the heat and burden of the day, and her time was getting short; her days would soon be numbered, let her suffer a little longer? What would be the feelings of a mother thus treated? Might she not in truth exclaim, I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me? Should they not rather say, come, this is our mother; let what will be promised, her wants must be first supplied, let what will be the consequence, and then we will put forth all our power and make a mighty effort to meet our other engagements, and to carry out our other plans? Fayetteville is entitled to all this, upon the ground that she is in many respects the mother of us all, and that she has fed and clothed, and fostered and brought up, nearly every other town in the State. But she need not, nor will not, ask or expect any thing at the next Legislature upon the ground or plea of sympathy or affection, or that she is an old woman or ready to die; but she will stand up like a man, and with boldness exclaim to the next Legislature, pay that that thou owest, and have care that the Legislature of North Carolina ever take up another bill for internal improvement, or attempt to collect another dollar of State tax out of the citizens of Fayetteville or of Cumberland County, until they give State aid to finish their Road, and also make provision that the State shall become responsible and bound to take up the $100,000 tax laid upon the county of Cumberland and the $100,000 tax upon the town of Fayetteville, or place those people and their Road upon as equitable terms as any other Road.

Why should these people be taxed to build every other Road in the State, and to almost every other town in the State, and then, without help from any other source, take all their own money, and then consent to lay a tax of $100,000 upon the county and $100,000 upon the town, to be paid hereafter by their children yet unborn or by others who may sojourn among them? This is certainly a brave act, and a noble spirit manifested by the free voters of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville. But I feel confident that there will be men in the next Legislature of North Carolina with a spirit as noble and a heart as brave and soul as generous, who will stand up before a thousand picayune members and say that this shall never be done by this noble and generous people; that they shall never help all of us build our roads and open our rivers, and then do their own;—I will never consent for my neighbor to help me roll logs and then have to hire hands to roll his;—and I have no doubt these undaunted men in the cause of justice will lift up their voice like a trumpet, and show former legislatures their transgressions, and house of representatives their sins. And in advocating a cause so just one of them would be able to chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight, who might attempt to speak against this work of internal improvement, and this act of justice and equitable right.

This portion of the State may and will be the most important to the whole State, and this road the best paying road in the State. As a taxpayer and voter in the State, I could not in good faith vote for any member of the legislature who would not vote for and warmly advocate, and never give up, the building of this road; but if necessary would declare, according to the laws of the Medes and Persians, that he would pass no other act, that he would give no other vote, that he would hear no other bill, until a full appropriation was made to complete this work and redeem the credit of the State, and do justice to a considerable portion of her noble but oppressed citizens. I never voted for but one Democrat in my life, and that was the present year, and he running against a Whig. I did it because I believed him to be the better man or choice of the two. I hope he will prove true to his trust,—I have no doubt he will,—and I hope he will find a majority of his brethren in the legislature as true as himself, and ready to carry out this great work first. And if there should be one Whig, American or Know-Nothing, found in the whole body of members to oppose the passage of this bill and the completion of this work, report him immediately, and I for one will turn Democrat, and as a good North Carolinian will never vote for him hereafter, for governor, judge, legislator, sheriff, constable, or county court clerk. I should look upon it as the unpardonable sin in his political life, for which there was no repentance, and though Moses and Samuel, or Job and Daniel, might plead for him, yet we ought not to hear.

I am no citizen of Cumberland county or town of Fayetteville,—never was nor never expect to be,—and if these people are to be called upon to assist in doing internal improvements throughout the State, or other portions of it, and then have to do their own, and tax their children after them, without any help from the State, and that too to benefit the State as well as themselves, I never wish to be one of them, for I should be compelled to repudiate, and as a magistrate of the county I would never consent to lay one cent of State tax upon myself or any one else, so long as we had to pay one cent of additional tax over other citizens of the State to improve our portion of it; and as a citizen of the county, no sheriff of my own or any other county in the State, should collect such tax without resistance. I have no idea that such a thing will ever come to pass in the good old State of North Carolina. Men have too much consideration, and especially such men as some who are elected to the present legislature, who, instead of waiting to be insisted on to do their duty, would rise up and volunteer their services, and lend their aid where they saw it needed, and more so towards a people who have always been governed by such pure principles and unselfish motives as the people of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville. What would North Carolina have done if it had not been for the old town of Fayetteville, which always has been, and is yet, the best place of trade in the State, and one of the best markets in the reach of our trade, railroad or no railroad?

A TAX PAYER AND VOTER.

N. C. Railroad Shops.—The "Company's Shops," in Alamance, will attract the attention of every traveler on the N. C. R. R. Large elegant buildings are erected, in a noble grove of Nature's own planting, which contain ample machinery and all facilities for building cars, engines, and every thing for the running equipments of the Road. By simply employing more workmen, this Company could also easily supply every Road in the state with engines and cars, of the best quality, upon good terms.

Comfortable residences for the families of the machinists have been erected; a large hotel is nearly completed; and thus the Company owns a beautiful village, which only wants a church to make it a desirable residence for all whose business is with the equipment of rail-roads.

Ed. Cor. Christian Advocate.

The Crops.—The crops in Wayne, Lenoir, Johnston, Craven, and Carteret, at one time very promising, have been injured by the drought, but not to the extent which the crops have further west, where there has been less rain. The dry weather still continues with us, with little prospect of rain. Some four weeks ago our farming friends expected to gather better crops of corn and cotton than they ever before realized, but this expectation has been blighted, and the probability is that they will make one third less than they expected.

Ral. Standard.

First Bale North Carolina Cotton.—The first bale of new Cotton from this State, was received here this morning by Messrs. Murray & Peacock, per the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, from G. W. Collier, Esq., of Wayne county, by whom it was raised. It is a handsome article, classed middling fair, and has been sold at 15 cents.

Wilmington Journal.

Market Gardening Near Wilmington, N. C.—A gentleman residing here has a vegetable garden not over a mile from town. In this garden there are a number of peach trees growing, from the sale of the fruit of which he has realized fully $1,800 this season, in the Wilmington market. This is exclusive of other garden products. Now, we hear elsewhere of superior lands, etc., but we think this is the most substantial return from peach trees growing around in a garden spot, that the State can show. Gardening and fruit raising in the neighborhood of Wilmington is yet only in its infancy, but has made remarkable progress since the withdrawal of the steamboat line to Charleston, from which place we used to be content to get most of our vegetables, and indeed nearly all of our early ones. Now our market is supplied, not very abundantly to be sure, but still pretty fairly with good articles of home growth, and a good profit is realized by the raisers, which we are glad to see.—*Wil. Journal.*

A Minister's Walk and Conversation.—The Editor of the N. C. Presbyterian, who is at the Virginia Springs, has heard a good story of speaker Orr and the Rev. Dr. W. of Lexington. Not long since, the story goes, they were both at the warm springs, and met in a public room of the Hotel. They had been sitting with other company, and after awhile the Dr. rose and walked across the room with the usual limp in his gait. Mr. Orr immediately recognized him, and asked if he were not the Chaplain at the University of Virginia at such a time, naming the year. The Dr. replied that he was. "I was there," said Mr. Orr, "a student, at the University, and I knew you by your limp." "Well," said the Dr., "it seems my *limping* made a deeper impression on you than my *preaching*." The joke placed Mr. Orr in an awkward predicament, and most men would have been unable to extricate themselves, but he replied with ready wit: "Ah, Dr., it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his *walk* rather than by his *conversation*."

A clergyman was endeavoring to instruct one of his Sunday school scholars, a plough boy, on the nature of a miracle. Now my boy, said he suppose you see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what should you call that? The mune, plase sur. No, but, said the clergyman, suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and that you actually saw it rise in the middle of the night—what should you think? Please, sur, I should think it was time to get up.

LIEUTENANT LUFF.

All you that are too fond of wine,
Or any other stuff,
Take warning by the dismal fate
Of one Lieutenant Luff.
A sober man he might have been,
Except in one regard;
He did not like *soft water*,
So he took to drinking *hard*.

Said he, "Let others fancy slops,
And talk in praise of tea,
But I am no *Bohemian*,
So I do not like *Bohea*.
If wine's a poison, so is tea—
But in another shape—
What matter whether one is killed,
By *cannister* or *grape*."

According to this kind of taste
He stilled indulged his drought,
And being fond of *port* he made
A *port-hole* of his mouth.
A pint he easy might have sipped,
And not been out of sorts;
In *geologic* phrase the *rock*
He split upon was *quartz*
* * * * *

[*Hood.*

CHEMICAL FOOD,

A SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, Iron, Soda and Potassa. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

GLUES,

FOR Distiller's use. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26-itf

POMADES AND PERFUMES,

AND EXTRACTS for flavoring. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26-itf

The Indian Campaign on the Pacific.—The War Department has determined to order Gen. Harney to the command of the army in Washington Territory to conduct a winter campaign against the Indians. Gen. Harney and his staff will leave for the Pacific in about six weeks.

The winter has been determined upon as the season for prosecuting hostilities in consequence of the peculiar face of the country inhabited by the Indians. It is coursed by high mountains which are inaccessible except through certain gorges known only to the Indians, through which they can escape, and thus defeat the best-laid plans of the invaders. These gorges or passes are filled in winter with snow, and are wholly inaccessible; the tribes will be thus enclosed within the valleys where snow falls in light quantities and remains only a day or two on the ground. With pontoon wagons, rubber bags, and other implements of protection in crossing the streams, it is believed General Harney, an experienced and energetic woodsman, and "a good Indian fighter," will have no difficulty in penetrating all the Indian settlements and disencumbering them of their cattle, horses, and provisions, if nothing else, on which they solely rely. Gen Jackson's system of fighting Indians was to destroy their cattle, horses, and their means of subsistence. This is sure to paralyze them and make them sue for peace. A winter campaign alone can do this; for however well advised of the country, the tribes have still a better knowledge of it, and can remain in harmless security, while our army is looking over their deserted villages and contemplating their ubiquitous character.—*Wash. Union.*

American State Council of New York.—This body met at Albany on Tuesday last, at which nearly four hundred delegates were present. Among other proceedings we find the following:

A motion was made to give a pass-word to delegates, and exclude all others from the hall. Erastus Brooks opposed it, saying the time was past when policy dictated closed doors, and for his part he was ready to throw open this and all future conventions to the public, so that misrepresentation and falsehood might no longer be published to the world as true. A motion requesting that all persons present who were not delegates take seats in the galleries was adopted.

The policy of distinct nominations, or of making overtures to the Republicans, with a view to fusion, was earnestly and ably discussed through the afternoon session. Various propositions looking to the call of a State Convention—fixing the time, place, &c.—were successively presented, considered and voted down or withdrawn, but finally the Convention voted 163 to 65, to send two delegates from each Assembly District to a Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 8th of September, the day and place for holding the Republican Convention.

The resolutions adopted declare the adherence of the party to the Binghampton platform; condemn the Kansas policy of the President; favor a Registry Law; the use of the Bible as a text book in our Common Schools; the completion and protection of the State Canals; and declare their willingness to co-operate with those entertaining the same views, and to work for the same end.

Ex-Governor Corwin.—This able and distinguished statesman is a candidate for Congress in his district, in Ohio, and is now actively engaged in the canvass before the people. A short time ago he addressed a political meeting in Warren county. He said: "He had seen it stated as true, and did not know but it was true—he did not care whether it was true or not—that he was not a good Republican. Well, he thought he was, but if it was a doctrine of the Republican party, *that a State had not a right to admit slavery or expel it, and should be kept out of the Union for doing either of these things, then he was not a Republican.* He felt that the Constitution gave to every State and Territory the right to form its own institutions, and, having formed them, to come in on an equal footing with the other States. All discrimination for or against its admission, simply because it adopted or rejected slavery, was unconstitutional."

Our National Wealth.—The last number of *De Bow's Review*, gives the following estimate of the national wealth of the United States. It will be seen that the value of farms, stock, and implements of agriculture, amounts to nearly one-third of the whole valuation, equalling the combined estimated value of the public lands, navy yards and vessels, fortifications, public buildings, commercial marine, railroads, canals, factories, mills, gold and silver coin and bullion, and foreign and domestic goods on hand.

Value of farms and cultivated soil,	$5,000,000,000
Value of horses, cattle, sheep, &c.	1,500,000,000
Value of agricultural implements,	500,000,000
Value of mines,	4,500,000,000
Value of dwelling houses,	3,500,000,000
Value of railways and canals,	1,100,000,000
Value of factories, mills and machine shops,	400,000,000
Value of commercial marine,	200,000,000
Value of agricultural produce, domestic manufactures and foreign goods on hand,	1,000,000,000
Value of gold and silver coin and bullion,	300,000,000
Value of public lands, ships of war, fortifications, navy yards, public buildings, &c.	4,000,000,000
Total,	$22,000,000,000

The Cotton Crop.—It is stated in a recent despatch from New Orleans that the cotton-crop accounts from nearly every section are very favorable. In Alabama especially the plant is said to be doing better than at any former time.

New York Taxation.—The city tax levy for 1858 amounts to $8,471,091, or nearly one hundred dollars per head for every voter. This is collected by direct taxation, and half of it, as "every body believes," is wasted fraudulently.

Southern Credit.—In regard to dealings with distant merchants, there seems to be a greater reliance upon Southern purchasers than upon those of the West. It is now ascertained that the greater part of the Western indebtedness must lie over until after another harvest.

N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

Camphine Explosion.—No warning on the subject of the danger from the use of camphine appears to avail any thing. A servant in a family residing in Brooklyn was severely burnt last Thursday evening by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She was taken to the city hospital, where she died.

The receipts of the American Colonization Soc'y for the past month amounted to six thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty one cents, of which six thousand was from the estate of the late Gen. McKay, of this State. This money was for the use of the negroes sent under his will to Liberia last year.

A lady wished a seat. A portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated her. "Oh, you're a jewel," said she. "Oh, no," replied he, "I'm a jeweler—I have just set the jewel." Could there have been anything more gallant than that?

LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steamer *Canada*, with dates from Liverpool to the 14th instant, arrived at Halifax Tuesday night.

Commercial.—Cotton—sales of the week, 44,000 bales, including 1,200 bales to speculators and 5,500 bales for export. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Quotations barely maintained. New Orleans fair, 7 7-8d; middling 7d; Mobile fair 7 7-16d; middling 6 15-16d; Upland fair 7¼d; middling 6 7-8d. Stock in port 634,000 bales, including 555,000 bales American.

The weather has been favorable for the crops, and the harvest prospects are encouraging, harvest being well advanced. The yield of wheat has been good. Flour is very dull; prices are easier but quotations are unchanged. Wheat is very dull at a decline of 1 a 2d. Corn is very dull and quotations nominal.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

VALENTIA, IRELAND, August 25, 1858.

By the arrival of later advices from India and China at London we have important intelligence to transmit.

A treaty of peace has been concluded with China. England and France are to be indemnified for the expense attending the war.

Bombay dates to the 19th of July say that the mutiny was being rapidly quelled and subdued.

The London papers of yesterday (Tuesday) have a long and interesting report by Wm. Bright, the company's engineer, on the Atlantic Telegraph.

The steamer Asia will leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday.

VALENTIA, (Ireland,) Aug. 25.

CYRUS W. FIELD, *New York:*

I send my warmest congratulations on the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, and God be praised. SAMUEL GURNEY.

(Mr. Gurney is chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.)

The Royal Interview at Cherbourg.—The frankness and cordiality with which the French Emperor invited the British Queen, her Ministers, and Parliament, to be present at the festal inauguration of the works at Cherbourg; the readiness and good feeling with which Victoria accepted the proffered courtesy; the enthusiasm with which she was received by the French people, from the Emperor to the peasant; and the Emperor's toast to Her Majesty's health at the great banquet on board the Bretague, and Prince Albert's reply, have served to dispel almost entirely the jealousies and suspicions which were pretty generally felt and expressed in England at the completion of the great maritime fortress of France, which was commenced in 1692 by the celebrated military engineer Vauban, during the reign of Louis Quatorze, after the defeat of the French by the combined English and Dutch fleets, at Cape La Hogue, and finished in 1858 (an interval of 160 years) under the auspices of Napoleon III. * * * It is as an external manifestation of the cordiality and unimpaired sincerity of the alliance between the two countries, and as an official contradiction of the croakings and fears of foreboders of evil, that the meeting at Cherbourg ought to be regarded. In this light it is gratifying to those who are friendly to peace and progress; and it will have the effect, we doubt not, of allaying all uneasiness as to the continuance of the *entente cordiale*, on which the peace and progress of the Old World so much depend. England and France represent European civilization. It is their mission to stimulate the energies of man in other directions than towards conquest and military glory, and to show the world that they consider industrial and commercial enterprise much higher and nobler aims for man's ambition than territorial conquest and barbarous war. While they pursue the objects of this exalted mission, they will be great and powerful. It will fare ill with them when they abandon it and waste their strength in fratricidal combat.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Cotton in the English Parliament.—During the recent session of Parliament, the subject of a supply of cotton was referred to on several occasions. The Earl of Ellenborough, in his first speech on the Indian bill, expressed his belief that it was a primary object to provide for the independence of England in the supply of the staple commodity of her greatest manufacture; little had been done, during the last fifty years, for the cultivation of cotton in India; he was desirous, therefore, of seeing a representative in the council from Manchester. In the House of Commons it was observed that no measure for India was more beneficial than the great increase recorded in the subscription to the Manchester Cotton Association; within one week the donations amounted to two thousand pounds sterling, of which seven hundred came from Miss Burdett Coutts. Such an increase would afford large means for keeping up the agitation for Indian cotton. The west coast of Africa seems to the politicians more hopeful than India. Lord Palmerston said: "We shall find on the African coast a most valuable source of supply for the article of cotton, which is essential to our manufactures. It is considerably nearer to us than India; its cotton districts are more extensive; access to them is more easy; I will undertake to assert that our commerce with that coast for this all-important article will, in a few years, prove far more valuable than that with any other portion of the world, the North American States excepted." On the same occasion, Sir John Pakington held this language: "The fact is, that we are looking for a supply of cotton from Africa, where alone we can expect to obtain what is so indispensable to the industry and commerce of this country; this end we can achieve only by crushing the slave trade and protecting regular industry by our fleet."

Liberality of the Times.—The London Times, departing from its usual custom, awards a due share of praise to America in the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. We are most happy, says the Times, that it has fallen to the lot of this country to carry out an enterprise in which human nature is so deeply interested, in concert with the only other nation on the globe in which the flame of science is fanned and kept alive by the breath of freedom.

Catching a Cannon Ball.—In the year 1772, a man in England astonished the natives by having a loaded cannon fired at him at the distance of ten yards only, and catching the ball—a nine pounder—in the hand. On the payment of a considerable sum he divulged his secret, which was this: When the proper charge of powder was ready, a little of it was put in the cannon, then the ball run in and the rest of the powder put in after it. The wadding was then rammed tightly in; when fired the report was as loud as usual, but owing to there being a very small quantity of powder behind the ball, it would only carry about twenty yards. Cannon loaded this way and fired against thin pine boards, at a distance of 12 or 15 yards, make no impression.

Doctor Charles Wilson has written a volume of a hundred pages to explain the *path*-ology of drunkenness. Diogenes defines it in two syllables—*zig-zag*.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

NAVAL SHOPS ON DEEP RIVER.—The Naval Commissioners have finished their explorations on Deep River. Several members of the Board have gone back to Washington City; Naval Constructor Pook has been here for several days; and Com. Wilkes is to arrive here to-day.

Of course nothing is known as to what will be the report of the Commission. But gentlemen who have been with the Commissioners during their very thorough examination think that they have been most favorably impressed.

Prof. Emmons, we see by his report to the Standard, has been to Deep River for a conference with the Commission. He reports some new discoveries of coal and iron, but he knows nothing of the views of the Board. Judging from his recent letter to the Standard and these last communications to the same paper, he has not yet succeeded in discovering even the object for which the Commission was appointed.

FAYETTEVILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—At the stockholders' meeting on Thursday last no business of special importance was transacted. The Directors elected are: P. M. Powell, Esq., of Richmond County, Hon. L. Bethune and F. N Roberts, Esq., on the part of the State; Messrs. Jas. G. Cook, R. M. Orrell, Thos. S. Lutterloh, E. W. Willkings, J. A. Pemberton, and T. Bostick, on the part of the private stockholders.

At a meeting of the Board Jas. G. Cook, Esq., was re-elected President, and Mr. Rose re-appointed Secretary.

We learn that arrangements have been made with S. H. Christian, Esq., of Montgomery, to put large forces at work at Little River and on the West side of the Pee Dee, and thus speedily complete the road from Little's Mills to Albemarle, in Stanly County.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Our letters from nearly all the Counties around give deplorable accounts of the drought and its effects. The low lands on Cape Fear are the only exceptions—their crops, it is said, are better than for some years past. We have serious fears that our neighbors, instead of bringing us any thing to eat next winter, will have to be supplied with provisions brought here from abroad. This is bad for us and for them.

There have been some pleasant showers here lately, and we hope they have been general. Our friends say that their crops are now past salvation; but every little helps, and when the dust is washed off the corn will look better and make the farmers feel better too.

Just about here there is no great deal to complain of. True, provisions are scarce and high, water courses are low, streets have been dusty, and the weather has been disagreeable generally; but we are all well, and that may be (give the devil his due) owing to the drought. Fayetteville has not been so healthy for more than twenty years. The Doctors are all loafing about the streets, and we heard two of them electioneering the other day with a friend of ours (who was complaining of a headache,) for his case when it came off. They offered finally to come at him in couples and charge him nothing extra for consultations. This may have scared him into getting well, for nothing more has been heard of his ailments.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—The Montgomery County Gold, so much talked of lately, is no humbug. Mr. Christian was in Town a few days ago with his pockets full. The specimens he brought with him were very rich—worth some $3,000 to $4,000. One of the nuggets, about twice the size of a man's fist, weighed 7½ lbs., and contained rather more than 6 lbs. of gold—say nearly $2,000. This and several other very rich, but less valuable specimens, were left here for exhibition. They took the shine off our other rocks. These latter, however, are all right again, for gold rocks do not stay long on exhibition; and our coal rocks, copper rocks, lead rocks, and black band iron rocks, are in the ascendant as they ought to be. The fact is, we have very little use for these gold mine people. *They* think that they confer a favor by letting us look at their dross; the people who own the useful mines never fail to send a box full of their specimens for good and all. In very truth money must be the root of evil; it puts an end to liberality; if the rocks we had last week had been any other than gold or silver rocks we should have had them now—unless we had started them for the Mint.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The New York papers publish an advertisement of Tiffany & Co., jewellers, stating that the advertisers have bought up all that is left of the Cable, now on board of the Niagara. They intend to cut this up (only in order that every family in the Union may have some of it) into 4 inch pieces, neatly mount, and sell them at 50 cents each.

We don't know that our people will care to dispose of their funds in this way, but many of them may like to see the Cable. If so, they will find a good long piece of it at Mr. Prior's, on Hay Street.

NEWBERN.—If newspapers are indications Newbern has plucked up considerably since the completion of the Atlantic Railroad. The wretched looking sheets heretofore issued have given place to the New Era and the Gazette, large and handsome papers. And on Wednesday next Mr. J. L. Pennington will issue the first number of "The Daily Progress." Good fortune to them all, and to the good old town of Newbern.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24, 1858.

Whilst at Niagara I bought a little book descriptive of the Falls and the adjacent scenery, beautifully printed, and illustrated by a dozen superb colored engravings, which I was surprised to find was published in London. There are numerous guide books to the Falls, but it is strange that the best one I have seen should come from London. It is an evidence that England is not unmindful of her share in this great work of creation—the line between her Canadian dominions and the United States being in the centre of Niagara river, and of course in the centre of the great Horse-Shoe Fall.

Besides the descriptive portions of this book there is a chapter on the geology of Niagara, from which, in the absence of any thing original to write about, I propose to select a few facts.

Lake Erie, of which Niagara river is the outlet, is 22 miles above the Falls. 7 miles below them occurs an abrupt line of cliffs, over which it is supposed that the river poured many centuries ago, in its course to Lake Ontario, 7 miles farther still. This cliff is 300 feet high, so that at a remote period the Falls were even more grand than now. From this cliff the water has gradually worn a channel, at the supposed rate of one foot a year, to the present Falls, and it is estimated that the wear continues at about the same rate still; so that in the course of ten or eleven thousand years more the Falls will recede so far as to be only half their present height. "A continual dropping of water will wear away stone," says the proverb. This whole seven miles of channel below the Falls is worn out of solid rock. Above the Falls the river varies from one to three miles in width. Below, in the worn channel, it is but two to four hundred feet; and is as deep as it is wide. So that it may be imagined what a deal of work the falling water has had to do. To my sight there is no perceptible change since I first saw the Falls six years ago, though huge masses of rock are known to have fallen more than once on the margin.

The descent in a mile of the Rapids above the Falls is about 50 feet. So that, should the Falls recede at the estimated rate of a foot a year, they will be reduced to about 115 feet in height 5000 years hence—a computation which, however interesting, need not much concern the present generation.

The author closes his account as follows:

"The successive ages that must have rolled on, during the evolution of these events, are beyond the power of the human intellect to appreciate, and belong to those "deep things" of the great Creator, whose ways are infinitely above our finite comprehension. It is roughly calculated that the Falls must have taken at least 35,000 years to cut their way from the escarpment at Queenstown to their present position; yet this period, great though it is in comparison with the years to which the annals of the human race are limited, is as nothing when compared with the previous ages whose extent is indicated by the geological formations in the region around Niagara."

To the book are appended the Lines on Niagara of three American poets, Buckingham, Mrs. Sigourney and Brainard; and one English, Lord Morpeth.

A slight indisposition for some days past indisposes me to any mental labor, and even the above has somewhat wearied me. But I do not like to let a number of the Observer go out during my absence without some intercouse with my friends and subscribers.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26, 1858.

The weather, upon which so much of comfort and health depends to us poor mortals, has become deliciously warm again, and with the change comes returning strength to my Southern frame, and with that comes the inclination to write. But what about? Certainly nothing has occurred within the compass of the four walls which have enclosed me most of the past six days, that my readers could take the slightest interest in. They need not be told that I did not come here to be sick, and that it has been a sore disappointment to be so. But then how much worse it might have been if I had been sick at home. I can never forget those Augusts twenty-odd years ago, when each successive one brought me nearer to death's door; and can never be sufficiently thankful for the incident which led to my going abroad early in every August thereafter, by which I broke the regular continuity of the disease which otherwise would speedily have killed me.

The regular re-occurence of a particular disease, as bilious fever, at regular periods of each successive year, is, I believe, well understood by the faculty. A retired and most intelligent South Carolina physician, with whom I have travelled this season, stated a case in his own practice, almost identical with my own, in which he warned one of his patients to be off for a different elimate before a particular day in August, and refusal to follow his advice was almost fatal for two or three years. Health was finally only secured by compliance.

But what to write about? The Atlantic Telegraph is more talked about here than any other matter, and the messages which have passed within a few days, have strengthened the belief that it is a *practical* as well as practicable enterprise. Its effects upon commerce, upon government, and upon social life, who can estimate? To think that the readers of the Observer will be presented in every issue with news from England, and indeed from nearly all the world besides, *only two days old!* And perhaps they may become dissatisfied with such musty old news, and require us to give it to them only *one* day old; which we might be able to do, "if the play were worth the candle," by paying a thousand or two dollars a year for the frequently stupid despatches sent by the "Agents of the Associated Press," not half of which are worth publication after being received and paid for.

But apart from the prices of cotton and of stocks, the falls and the fetes of monarchs in Europe, what a weight of anxiety will be removed from the heart of many an anxious friend and relative by the instantaneous intelligence of a safe arrival on the one shore or the other. To think that last evening, by the aid of this wonder-working agent of electricity, I had a despatch from an interior town in North Carolina, written some eight hours before, and passing in the mail over more than 30 miles before it reached a telegraph station, yet thus quickly dispelling anxious feelings which the tardy reports by mail had raised. It was like beholding the face and conversing with one who is absent seven or eight hundred miles. Thousands of such cases occur every year, and perhaps every day of every year, on the land telegraph, and thousands more will occur on the sub-marine line which promises to be open so soon to the use of the public.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Times writes to that paper of the rapid decline and probable early sale of the National Intelligencer. His statements are embodied in the following editorial paragraph in the Times:—

"*The Decease of the Washington Intelligencer.*—A statement reaches us from our Washington correspondent, imparting the probable dissolution of a time-honored institution. The National Intelligencer, it says, sinks in a rapid decline. The most active exertions of its friends—and no press had ever warmer friends, though it may have had younger and more active ones—have failed to instil any new vitality to its constitution. When the contract for publishing the debates terminated, its main pillar crumbled. Since then, it has existed rather than lived. An effort made last session to revive it, by giving the office the job of printing the "American Archives," seems to have come too late to be of service. The tale is a sorry one: we are sorry to tell it. There will be still stronger motive to grief, should a supplementary rumor, to the effect that the paper is likely to pass into the hands of a clique, having peculiar views upon the Presidency two years hence, be confirmed. To sink its own reputation into the weapon of a contracted partnership, would be the pathos of degradation."

To this the Times adds a highly complimentary historical sketch of the Intelligencer and its Editors. To all of which the Intelligencer of the 26th inst. replies:—

"While unfeignedly sensible of the friendly expressions employed by an esteemed New York contemporary in consigning our journal and ourselves to an early approaching demise, yet—without conceding the propriety of making the private affairs of either the one or the other the subject of public remark and discussion—we beg to say that in assuring him of the groundlessness of his assumptions in regard to the condition of our journal, we feel authorized to express the hope that his apprehensions respecting ourselves are not quite so near realization as his friendship for us has led him to fear. We have the happiness to state, what we are sure will give him pleasure, that the National Intelligencer was never, in any previous year of its existence, in a more prosperous condition than now; its circulation never so large, nor the private expressions of approbation, respect, and confidence from conservative men of all parties and sections so numerous or emphatic, at any former period of its career, as during the last three or four years. We beg to say further, in reference to a very particular statement of one of those veracious Washington writers of suppositious facts, that the National Intelligencer is not for sale; that it has not been offered for sale; nor has any body proposed to buy it, or made any overtures for its purchase; and that when the time shall, in the course of nature, come for its passing into other hands, care will be taken for its passing into such as will steadfastly uphold the principles which it has ever unswervingly maintained, and with renewed vigor enable the old journal to go on its way rejoicing.

"Thus much we have deemed it necessary to say to disabuse our New York contemporary, and to arrest the dissemination of an unfounded and injurious story respecting our newspaper and its concerns. In performing this unpleasant but necessary task, we have to beg pardon of our readers for troubling them even for a moment with our private affairs, an indecorum of which they will do us the justice to admit we have seldom been guilty."

MOORE SUPERIOR COURT.—The only case of public interest decided at Carthage last week was that of Frank Jackson, (negro) by his next friend, *vs.* F. W. Swann, Esq. It was proved that Frank was born free in Pennsylvania; that he left Pennsylvania with a horsedrover, by whom he was sold on the block in Richmond, Va., to a South Carolina trader; by the trader to McInnis and Murchison, of Wilmington, N. C.; and by them to Frederick W. Swann, Esq. The necessary facts were established by depositions and a witness from Pennsylvania. The Judge charged the Jury and they found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and Frank was discharged.

ANSON COUNTY.—Judge Saunders has appointed Robert Troy Hall, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Anson, in place of Edmund F. Lilly, dec'd.

THE DROUGHT.—A gentleman of this County who has lately travelled through a large portion of Virginia and through many of our Mountain Counties gives a most distressing account of the crop prospects. From this place to Petersburg, thence to Lynchburg (123 miles), thence to Emory and Henry, (180 miles), and back to Cumberland by Mt. Airy and Salem (250 miles), he found the corn so badly used up that no quantity of rain can make more than half a crop.

The Salem Press of the 27th inst., says:—

The weather still continues very dry, and the drought is assuming a very alarming aspect. We think the corn crop has already been cut short nearly one-half, and if rain does not soon come to our relief, still more serious consequences are apprehended. The tobacco crop is also suffering.

A BAD CHARACTER.—The Salisbury Banner is most savagely down upon Salisbury, and gives it a character which we do not like to believe deserved by any North Carolina town. Among other things, it is alleged by the Banner that "so strongly have vice, immorality, and brazen-faced obscenity fortified themselves in certain localities—in some instances contaminating the very atmosphere which surrounds respectable families—that virtue, purity, and piety, with all their attendant graces, are in great danger of being swallowed up and destroyed by the overwhelming avalanche of wickedness, sin, and debauchery, which seems every where to prevail. Can nothing de done to strengthen the arm of the law and bring its assistance to the aid of virtue in her struggle for life in the town of Salisbury? Can nothing legally be done to arrest or turn aside the appalling stream of drunken debauchery and lewdness which are polluting the very atmosphere in which we breathe? Must we sit still and see our children dragged to perdition in this vortex of inevitable ruin? Never!"

"PAY THAT THOU OWEST."—We give place to a communication from an upper County friend, who has something to say on this subject, as connected with the Coal Fields Road. He goes somewhat further than we do. We may possibly grumble at our taxes if we get nothing, but we believe in paying our debts even if those debts are in the shape of taxes to benefit people who have gotten all they want and grumble at that.

He gives some good advice however, and it may be considered with profit (to us) as to other than Railroad debts.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 1858.

The Treaty with China.—The treaty of England and France with China opens that empire to the trade of all nations. The christian religion will be allowed; foreign diplomatic agents are to be admitted, and full indemnity rendered to France and England. Nothing is said about the United States.

St. Petersburg dates have been received to the 21st instant. The announcement of the peace with China gave great satisfaction.

India.—Dates from Alexandria to the 9th inst. say that the steamer Madra arrived at Suez on the 7th August, with Bombay dates to July 19th. Nothing of importance to add to yesterday's advices. [See preceding page.]

The Emperor returns to Paris to-morrow.

The King of Prussia is too unwell to visit the Queen of England, who returns home on Monday.

No commercial news has yet been, nor will any be transmitted through the cable, until after the line shall have been opened to the public.

OFFICE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
Trinity Bay, August 27, afternoon.

The only additional news received from London is that the Gwalior insurgent army is broken up, and much progress made in the establishment of order all over the disturbed districts in British India.

Lord Derby has signified his willingness for the government to amend the charter of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, so as to place the United States and the British governments on a footing of absolute equality.

A Message of Peace by the Atlantic Telegraph.—Before the announcements contained under our London "Telegraphic head" pass into a department of Journalism ceasing to create remark from the commonness and familiarity of their occurrence, we cannot refrain from signalizing to the notice of our readers that the first contingent of "news" sent across the wires from England to the United States, and which will be found recorded in this day's Intelligencer, is a Message of Peace. Telegraphic advices from London, *via* Valentia and Trinity Bay, bring to us the intelligence that "a Treaty of Peace has been concluded with China" by the Allied Powers of England and France, lately engaged in active hostilities against that remote and ancient Empire. It cannot fail, we are sure, to strike the attention of all as a remarkable coincidence that the Atlantic Telegraph, whose wires were first made to thrill in echo to the declaration of the Herald Angels, announcing "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," should now, as its first contribution to the daily chronicle of the world-wide news it is called to disseminate, record the pacification that has occurred between the two greatest Powers of Europe and the most populous Empire of the world. If the most thoughtless observer can scarcely fail to discern in this fact a "curious coincidence," the more reverent may surely be pardoned for marking in it the hand of Providence, giving, as it were, an earnest and pledge that this great instrument of international union and intercommunication, which received its earliest consecration in the name of "peace and good will," has not been unworthily or unacceptably dedicated to the high purposes of philanthropy and benevolence, which, among other objects, it was intended to subserve. *National Intelligencer.*

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.

Latest from Utah.—The Utah correspondent of the Republican says that the Indians are more hostile than ever before. A number of settlers have been killed, and several bands of horses run off. The troops have made no effort to protect the settlers. A number of the troops have deserted. The Cedar Valley will make poor winter quarters. Gov. Cumming still retains the confidence of the community. Thus far his acts and policy give general satisfaction.

LEAVENWORTH, August 22, *via* Booneville, August 25.—*Kansas Election.*—The board of election commissioners, constituted by the "English bill," have issued a proclamation declaring the proposition rejected by 9,512 majority. The whole vote was 13,088. No fraudulent votes were received, but a few precincts were rejected on account of informalities.

A Slaver in Port.—A slave brig, called the Echo, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in charge of Lieut. J. M. Bradford, U. S. N. Lieut. Bradford is a citizen of Alabama, and 1st Lieutenant on board the U. S. brig Dolphin, Lieut. J. N. Maffitt commanding. Lieut. Maffitt writes that the Dolphin captured this vessel, which he terms an American slaver, after a long chase, on the evening of the 21st inst., off the North Coast of Cuba. When first discovered the slaver was sailing under English colors, but perceiving the Dolphin, whom he took to be an English vessel-of-war, he hoisted American colors. When he discovered his egregious and fatal error, he made the most strenuous efforts to escape; but a few well-directed shots from the Dolphin brought him to reason, and he surrendered at discretion. The slaver, still deeming the Dolphin an Englishman, did not anticipate a search or visitation while he displayed American colors.

The Echo had 318 Africans on board when captured—twelve have since died, and the balance are suffering somewhat from dysentery. Suspicions were first excited by the Echo's suddenly hauling off from the coast, and upon the firing of blank cartridges, hoisting the American flag. The Dolphin then gave chase, and proving herself the better sailer brought the Echo to. Lieut. Bradford, with a force of sixteen men, boarded the Echo, and found her in the hands of a crew of nineteen men, Americans, English and Spaniards, neither of whom would acknowledge themselves in command.

Our thanks are tendered to Lieut. Maffitt and Lieut. Bradford for their kind courtesies. So far as Lieut. Maffitt is concerned, who has heretofore brilliantly identified himself with this port, his many friends will deem this exploit at sea as entirely refuting the opinion which the Naval Board formed of him, that as an officer of the Coast Survey he was unfit for duty at sea.

The event has caused as much excitement in our community as the success of the Cable, and speculation, as to the result of the capture, the fate of the cargo, and the general bearing of the affair, is great. Much curiosity is also excited, and many are anxious for an opportunity to observe the African in his native state. It is fortunate for the comfort of the officers in charge that the rigidity of the quarantine laws will spare them much importunity and annoyance.

Charleston Mercury, of Saturday last.

New Post Offices.—Two new Post Offices have been established in Duplin county; Prescott, Jas. K. Williams, Esq., P. M.; Rockfish, George W. Ward, Esq., P. M.

Nomination of a Successor of Joshua R. Giddings.—The republicans of the twentieth congressional district have nominated John Hutchins in the place of Joshua R. Giddings.

A girl was arrested on Greenwich street, New York, one evening last week, for promenading with (very unusual for the street) a very scanty covering, consisting of a pair of high-heeled boots, leghorn hat and feather, and a *skeleton skirt!*

MARRIED,

At Stonington, Connecticut, on the 23d of August, in Calvary Church, by the Rev. Mr. Weston, his Excellency THEODORE MARINAS ROEST VAN LIMBURG, Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands to the United States, to ISABELLA, daughter of the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States.

DIED,

In Robeson County, on Friday last, Mr. CHARLES MILLER, formerly of this place. He leaves a wife and six children.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 30.

BACON—	12½ a 13	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES-F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½ a 11¾	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	50 0 a 0 55
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 45
Super.	6 90 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	6 75 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	6 50 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	90 a 90	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	95 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	0 75 a 0 80	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	16 a 17
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 35 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	40 a

PERUVIAN GUANO—
5 tons and upwards, $65 per ton, } of 2000 lbs.
A less quantity, 70 " "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change.
Cotton—Last sales at quotation.
Flour—Still unsettled.
Corn—Upward tendency.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 28, 1858.

Turpentine, virgin $3, yellow 2 85. Spirits 44½. No transactions reported in other articles.

At New York, Southern Flour 5 30 to 5 75 for mixed to good; 5 80 to $8 for fancy. Middling uplands Cotton 12¾. Spirits 47½ to 49—price advanced on account of contract deliveries with market unsupplied.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Aug. 28.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Worth & Utley, H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Sons, Starr & Williams, Mrs M Banks, A A McKethan, J A Pemberton, R Jones, W Overby, J Shaw, S T Hawley & Son, S J Hinsdale, J & D G Worth, J W Baker, J Kyle, jr, Rockfish Co, Western Rail Road.

Aug. 30.—Str Sun, with Flats, and goods for E F Moore, J J Moore, S V H & Co, E F Moore, Page & Thornton, F N Roberts & Co, A Holmes, B Rose, M C Lamont, R Mitchell, D & W McLaurin, and sundry other shippers.

AUCTION!

TO MORROW the 31st inst., the last day's sale of Hardware, embracing a variety of

SHELF GOODS,

Nails, Dirt Scrapers, Wheelbarrows, Smith's Bellows, and a great variety of fixtures.

JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.
Aug. 30, 1858. 43-

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

WILL BE RENTED publicly to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, for one year, that large and convenient Two-Story Brick Store House near Liberty Point, at present occupied by Jas. Sundy, Esq. Possession given 1st day of September. Note with approved security will be required. JAS EVANS,
Guardian of J. K. & E. O. Daley.
Aug. 30. 1t

TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder, at Ashpole Church in Robeson County, on the 14th of October next, the building of a new Church, forty-five by fifty feet, all completed. For further particulars address WILIE ALFORD or JOHN PURCELL, Affordsville, N. C., or either of the subscribers at Little Rock, So. Ca. A. M. McKINNON, } B. C.
ALEX. BLUE, }
Aug. 24, 1858. 41*6w

NEGROES! NEGROES!

WILL BE SOLD, on the 6th day of October 1858, ONE NEGRO WOMAN, and TWO CHILDREN; Woman aged about 25 years, the Children 6 and 2 years respectively. Sale to take place at the residence of the late Mary Williford, in Sampson county. Terms—6 months credit, with note and approved security. JNO. H. ELMORE, Com'r.
Aug 26. 40*6t

LOOK SHARP.

ALL persons indebted to me by either note or account are earnestly requested to pay up without delay, as further indulgence cannot and positively *will not be given.*

Mr. T. N. Bond, of Lumberton, is my lawful agent, and is fully authorised to act for me in my absence.
JOSEPH BREECE.
Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1858. 40-3t*pd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., August 30, 1858:

Presiler Bullard, Daniel Bryan, Henry Brayboy, Wm Buckhanon, A Bethune, M J Buie.
Ann Campbell.
W P De Garnette, Wright Davis (2).
T. W. Elmore.
Catharine Fort, A Frazer.
Mary Gould, Isham Godwin.
Eliza Hart, C Harmsen & Co.
Sarah Jacobs.
B Kayton, Nathan King, S A E Klapp.
Moses Manuel, J Martin, Dr W H Morris, Peter Monroe, W E Murchison, Mrs Mary Miller.
Dr J A McGeoghegan, S H McKaughn, D E McDaniel, M Jane McDonald, Sarah McDonald, Mrs Aman McMillan, A M McKinnon, Right Rev Hector McLean, Jno McLean.
W G B Pearson, Jas F Price, J R Pratt, W B Powers.
Rosey Ann Scott, Ander J Smith, Mary P Stewart, S R Stone.
Harriet Wheeler, S R Woodcock.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.
J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN about 50 years old; a WOMAN about 43 and her child, a BOY about 2½ or 3 years. Apply to C. E. LEETE.
July 10, 1858. 27-*tf

☞ The above Negroes if not previously disposed of will be sold at auction, at the Market House, on Tuesday the 7th Sept., at 12 o'clock M.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9. 35tf

SULPHATES QUININE & CINCHONA,

And a good assortment of
French, English, German & American
CHEMICALS.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26itf

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-WARE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

IS now receiving his Fall supplies of the above articles. He can supply Country Merchants at prices which he is sure will make it their interest to deal with him. He has for sale,

80 China Tea-Sets,

1300 Doz. Common Cups and Saucers,
500 " Fine Do. Do.
100 " Dishes,
200 Covered Dishes,
100 Doz. Pitchers,
800 " Plates,
1000 " Tumblers and Goblets,

750 Looking-Glasses,

Coffee Mills, Toy Locomotives, and Yankee Clocks,—by the box.

And other goods in proportion.

☞ *In order to give time to have goods WELL PACKED, country merchants should buy their Crockery FIRST.*
Aug. 30. 40-2m

THE OLD DOMINION

COFFEE POT.

1 QUART 1 35, 1½ quarts 1 75, 2 qts. 2 00, 3 qts. 2 35, 4 qts. 3 00.

Buy one if you like good coffee. For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST.
August 30. 41-2m

NOTICE TO THE JUSTICES.

THE Justices of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY of September Court next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Sheriff's Bonds, and transacting other public business.

G. DEMING, Chairman.
August 25, 1858. 40-tC

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an Office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his Professional services.
August 24, 1858. 40tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has Removed to the Store one door East of H. & E. J. Lilly's, where he hopes to meet all his old friends and to make many new friends and customers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
August 25, 1858. 40tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTE will resume operations on Monday, the 13th day of September next, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules, as for the last two Sessions. For particulars address L. C. Graves, Principal, or H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.
August 26, 1858. 40-6w

TEACHERS WANTED,

FOR the CHERAW ACADEMY,—a Principal, competent to prepare boys for admission into the Junior Class of the South Carolina College, and a FEMALE ASSISTANT, to give instruction in the usual English branches.

The scholastic year consists of two sessions of four and a half months each, commencing 1st October and ending last of June. The net proceeds of the School will be paid to the Teachers, in the proportion of two-thirds to the Principal and one-third to the Assistant,—amounting hitherto to about fifteen hundred dollars.

The election will take place on 10th September.

For further information application may be made to the undersigned. ALEXANDER GREGG,
Prest. Board of Trustees.
Cheraw, S. C., Aug. 20, 1858. 40-2t

THIRTIETH

ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

At the CRYSTAL PALACE, in the *CITY OF NEW YORK.*

The managers announce that the Exhibition will be **Opened on Wednesday, the 15th day of Sept'r next,**

The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after the 7th of September. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after the 1st of July

This exhibition is intended to embrace Machinery and New Inventions, Manufactures of all descriptions, and Agricultural and Horticultural Productions of every kind.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, Silver Cups, and Diplomas, will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

The managers would impress upon exhibiters the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order of the Managers,
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chair'n.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.
New York, July 1, 1858. 40*4tpd

BRICKS FOR SALE.

90,000 BRICKS of good quality for sale by EDWARD W. BARGE.
Aug. 25. 40-2t

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1858. 35tf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission Merchant,

NO. 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ *Usual advances on Consignments.* ☜

TEAS,

GREEN and BLACK, of first quality. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

TRAIN, TANNER'S & LAMP OILS

FOR SALE BY JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

AND COLORS of every description. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

DE GRAF H'S ELECTRIC OIL,

FOR sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

London Porter and Scotch Ale,

FOR SALE by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26itf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

PERSONS indebted to us will be furnished with their accounts during the present month, (except those already dunned;) and we earnestly request a settlement. Every man who means to pay at all, should pay at least once a year.

Persons having accounts against us will oblige us by handing them in for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.
July 5. 1858.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—John Pool, Op.
Camden and Currituck—C W Williams, D.
Gates and Chowan—Rich'd Dillard, D.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Basnight, D.
Northampton—Thomas J. Person, D.
Hertford—R G Cowper, Op.
Bertie—J B Cherry, Op.
Martin and Washington—D C Guyther, D.
Halifax—M C Whitaker, D.
Edgecombe—H T Clark, D.
Pitt—E J Blount, Op.
Beaufort—R S Donnell, Op.
Craven—J D Flanner, Op.
Carteret and Jones—W P Ward, D.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight, D.
New Hanover—W S Ashe, D.
Duplin—W J Houston, D.
Onslow—L W Humphrey, D.
Bladen, Brunswick &c.—T D McDowell, D.
Cumberland and Harnett—John T Gilmore, D.
Sampson—A A McKoy, D.
Wayne—W K Lane, D.
Johnston—J T Leach, Op.
Wake—Moses A Bledsoe, D.
Nash—L N B Battle, D.
Franklin—M Lankford, D.
Warren—T J Pitchford, D.
Granville—C H K Taylor, D.
Person—J W Cuningham, D.
Orange—Josiah Turner, Jr., Op.
Alamance &c.—Jonathan Worth, Op.
Chatham—E H. Straughon, Op.
Moore &c.—A R McDonald, Op.
Richmond and Robeson—Walter L Steele, D.
Anson and Union—S H Walkup, Op.
Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, Op.
Caswell—Bedford Brown, D
Rockingham—Geo D Boyd, D.
Mecklenburg—W F Davidson, D.
Cabarrus and Stanly—E W Davis, Op.
Rowan and Davie—J G Ramsay, Op.
Davidson—B C Douthitt, Op.
Stokes and Forsyth—J. J. Martin, D.
Ashe, Surry, &c.—Jos. Dobson, D.
Iredell, Wilkes &c.—L B Carmichael, Op.
Burke, McDowell &c.—E P. Miller, Op.
Lincoln, Gaston &c.—F D Reinhardt, D.
Rutherford and Cleaveland—L A Mills, D.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—B M Edney, D.
Haywood, Macon, &c—W H Thomas, D.

Democrats 32—Opposition 18. Democratic majority 14. In the Senate of 1856–'7 the Democratic majority was 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—J I Scales and B F Roney, Dems.
Alexander—Burke, Dem
Anson—J A Leak and A J Dargan, Op.
Ashe—Allen Gentry, Dem.
Burke—Todd R Caldwell, Op.
Buncombe—J S T Baird, Dem.
Bladen—J W Purdie, Op.
Bertie—D Outlaw and P H Henry, Op.
Beaufort—Sparrow and Windley, Op.
Brunswick—T D Meares, Op.
Caldwell—T J Dula, Dem.
Cabarrus—E B Burns, Op.
Catawba—H Sherrill, Dem.
Chatham—Moore, D., Green & W P Taylor, Op.
Cherokee—Wm Walker, Dem
Craven—J H Bryan and H C Jones, Dems.
Cumberland and Harnett—W McL McKay, C C Barbee and J S Harrington, Dems.
Chowan—J C Badham, Dem.
Columbus—J H Stephens, Dem.
Camden—D D Ferebee, Op.
Carteret—Samuel Leffers, Dem.
Caswell—Jno Kerr and S E Williams, Dems.
Currituck—B M Baxter, Dem.
Cleaveland—A G Waters & G Dickson, Dems.
Davidson—H Walser & H W Brummell, Op.
Davie—E Gaither, Op.
Duplin—J B Stanford and W P Ward, Dems.
Edgecombe—R R Bridgers & J S Dancy, D's.
Forsyth—F Fries and J Masten, Dems.
Franklin—W F Green, Dem.
Gaston—J H Reagan, Dem.
Granville—T L Hargrove, J M Bullock and T B Lyon, Dems.
Guilford—J M Morehead, D F Caldwell and A Clapp, Op.
Greene—A D Speight, Dem.
Gates—R Gatling, Jr., Dem.
Haywood—S L Love, Dem.
Halifax—Wm Hill and W L Long, Dems.
Hertford—W N H Smith, Op.
Henderson—V Ripley, Dem.
Hyde—Tilman Farrow, Op.
Iredell—A K Simonton & A B F Gaither, Op.
Jackson—T D Bryson, Dem.
Jones—W A Cox, Dem.
Johnston—W H Sanders, Op., and B H Tomlinson, Dem.
Lenoir—N B Whitfield, Dem.
Lincoln—A Costner, Dem.
Madison—Jno A Fagg, Dem.
Martin—A Moore, Dem.
McDowell—A Higgins, Dem.
Moore—Jno Shaw, Dem.
Montgomery—E C Chambers, Op.
Macon—Woodfin, Op.
Mecklenburg—Pritchard & W Wallace, Dems.
Nash—G N Lewis, Dem.
New Hanover—R K Bryan and G J Moore, Dems.
Northampton—M W Smallwood & M W Ransom, Dems.
Onslow—J H Foy, Dem.
Orange—Pride Jones & J W Norwood, Dems.
Pasquotank—Morgan, Op.
Perquimans—N Newby, Op.
Pitt—McCotter and Cox, Op.
Person—R H Hester, Dem.
Robeson—Blount and A Watson, Dems.
Rockingham—Thos Settle & F L Simpson, D's.
Rowan—N N Fleming & N F Hall, Dems.
Rutherford—Benj Washburne & O P Gardner, Dems.
Randolph—J A Craven & Jesse Thornburg, Op.
Richmond—O H Dockery, Op.
Sampson—F J Faison & Wm Kirby, Dems.
Surry—R E Reeves, Dem.
Stokes—J F Hill, Dem.
Stanly—M T Waddill, Op.
Tyrrell—J A Benbury, Op.
Union—Wilson, Dem.
Wake—G H Faribault, J F Hutchins and E G Haywood, Dems.
Warren—D C Hall and E D Drake, Dems.
Washington—Jos Norman, Dem.
Watauga—Holdsclaw, Dem.
Wayne—W T Dortch & E A Thompson, D's.
Wilkes—A W Martin and P Eller, Op.
Yadkin—W H A Speer, Op.
Yancy—Thos Byrd, Dem.

Democrats 82—Opposition 38. Democratic majority 44. At the last session the Democratic majority was 42.

It is stated that Cincinnati, containing over two hundred thousand inhabitants and doing a larger business than any other Western city, has only $50,000 of Banking capital, under the name of the Commercial bank. The banking business is therefore done by private bankers, whose entire capital, as sworn to, is only $1,658,119.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER a bargain in a new 50 SAW COTTON GIN, of Taylor's Manufacture, Georgia. For further particulars address me at Gliopolis.

G. MELVIN McLEAN.
August 20, 1858. 39*tf

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

TERMS:—Board exclusive of Washing and Lights per Session of five months $30. Tuition in the regular classes $12. Music and ornamental branches correspondingly low. The fall Session will commence on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance. Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President
Board of Trustees.
July 15, 1858. 31-*6w

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,

HIGH POINT, N. C.,

REV. N. McR. RAY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution is on the N. C. Rail Road, 15 miles West of Greensborough, and 5 from Normal College. Its next Session will begin Sept. 1st. Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. The Principal is a graduate of Normal College, and an experienced Teacher. The Principal of Music has had ten years experience in teaching it. They have experienced and competent Assistants. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. *Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.* We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 125 boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $36 to $45 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50. French $5. Ornamentals very low. *Half of the expenses required in advance.* ☞ WANTED.—SITUATIONS FOR SOUTHERN FEMALE TEACHERS. For full information address

Rev. WM. J. LANGDON, Proprietor.
July 18. 29*8t

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having concluded to change his business, offers for sale THIRTY NEGROES and the whole of his LANDS.

The Negroes are all young, and in families, and will be sold in families or all together.

The Lands lie on the East side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County, twenty miles below Fayetteville; embracing (2,508) twenty-five hundred and eight acres, which may be divided into four tracts, with improvements in the way of cleared land and houses on each. The principal dwelling is large and comfortable, having eight rooms with a fire place in each.

A man of large capital may make a fine investment here. There is a sufficiency of cleared land to produce 7000 bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of good land to be cleared.

This property will be offered privately until the first of Oct. If not sold by that time, which will be indicated by a continuance of this advertisement till the 4th day of Nov., when the whole will be offered at public auction at Shiloh Church, commencing with the land on the 4th day of November and continuing on from day to day, till the above property with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules and the entire crop are all disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

W. D. PEARSALL.
Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C., July 31. 33*tf

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., his two WORK STEERS, one a dark red, with white back, with a large Bell; the other a white spotted Steer with a red head. The ear mark is a slope on the upper side of the right ear. They were purchased of Joseph Pell, near Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., and will probably try and make their way back. They are of extra size and in good working order.

Any person that will take them up and address me at Fayetteville, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

G. D. BAKER.
July 15, 1858. 29-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1858.

Elisha Little and Clement Gaddy Exr's., vs. Nancy Little and others.
Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse L. Little and James Lee and wife Hannah are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Jesse L. Little and James Lee and wife Hannah, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the Second Monday in July, A. D. 1858.

P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.
Aug. 1858. 35*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1858.

Joseph W. Falkner vs. Stephen Baker.
Attachment executed by summoning Reuben Long and Michael Baker as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Stephen Baker is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court in Wadesborough, on the Second Monday of October next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and further proceedings had according to law.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, Second Monday in July A. D. 1858.

P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.
Aug. 6, 1858. 35-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, July 25th, 1858.

Alfred H. Marsh, Robert Marsh and A. B. Marsh vs. John Marsh, Spencer Marsh and others.

Bill to settle the estate of Wm. Marsh, Sen., dec'd.

IN this case it being made to appear to me that the defendants John Marsh, William Marsh, David Anderson and wife Happy, Charles Dorsett, Franklin Arnold and wife Elizabeth, Alfred Dorsett, Calvin O'Daniel, Lindsay Edwards and wife Sally, Spencer Marsh and Daniel Marsh are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Fayetteville Observer notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County.

J. WORTH, C. M. E.
Aug. 14, 1858. 37*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1858.

M. McKinnon vs. Robert F. Murphy.
Original Attachment.—Levy on Land, and Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, R. F. Murphy, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be granted and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1858.

$1*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per Session of five months, $60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes, 20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 24, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
Greensboro', N. Carolina.
May 28, 1858. 17-6mospd

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.
March 15. 92tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.
March 4 90-tJapd

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.
March 11, 1858. 92-1y

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel,* and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

CHAMPION'S PILLS.

WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fevers to this celebrated Pill, which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long, windy certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. This Pill, unlike many others, contains no mineral, nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to young or old.

As a preventive against Chills, or any other type of Fever, it is recommended as unsurpassed; and in treatment of Fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any preparation of Peruvian bark. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.

CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Enjoy the reputation of being at least as good, if not better, than any of the various cathartic Pills of the age, and are entirely free from all poisonous, mineral, or other injurious properties, and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally, they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases as a general cathartic, good at all times when such medicines are required. We recommend them to the attention of all persons. Prepared by

F. M. SWYER & CO.,
Belleville, Illinois.

Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Also, in all the towns and cities, and by numerous country agents throughout the southern and western States and Territories.

F. M. SWYER & Co.,
Proprietors, Belleville, Ill's.
June 3, 1858. 16-6m

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.
Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town: good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell. TERMS LIBERAL.

J. R. McDONALD, Agt.
Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

Examination of Common School Teachers for Harnett County.

THE undersigned, Committee of Examination of Common School Teachers for Harnett County, will meet at the Office of the County Court Clerk in Summerville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of September Court week. Applicants will bear in mind that the Committee intend to make the *spirit* of the law, as they understand it, the inflexible rule of their action.

DANIEL McCORMICK, Ch'm'n,
W. M. McNEILL,
A. D. McLEAN, } Com.
Aug. 10 1858. 36-

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
July 29, 1858. 32-

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

DENTISTRY.

Thos. M. Watson,

HAVING decided on permanently locating at Floral College, respectfully informs the citizens of this place and surrounding country that he is prepared to operate in all the various branches of Surgeon Dentistry, and will be happy to attend all calls in his Profession at any time. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guarantied.

July 29. 33tf

PURE, FRESH, CHEAP DRUGS,

Medicines, Paints, Glass, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to display their samples for the fall trade to Merchants, Physicians, Druggists and others, and to sell on the most advantageous terms possible.

Their Stock embraces the most varied assortment of

Drugs, Scientific & Popular Patent Medicines, every variety of

Colors & Materials for Painting,

Chemicals and Chemical Wares

SPICES, SODA, and other articles usually found at the grocer's;

SOAP, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

They especially devote their attention to the preparation of the pure

Medical Cod Liver Oil,

their brand of which has become the standard of superiority throughout the country; in conjunction with this they are bottling, for the same class of patients, a superior article of

Bourbon Whiskey,

which for high proof, delicate flavor, and ripe age, is unsurrassed by any in the market, and is highly esteemed when taken in conjunction with our Cod Liver Oil, as a valuable adjunct to that celebrated and remarkable remedy.

Also, direct from the foreign vintages, a large supply of *WINES* and *BRANDIES* which can be relied on for purity, proof, fine flavor and consequent efficacy in debility, nervousness, affections of the bowels and other ailments.

An examination of prices is solicited.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.
154 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.
Aug. 14, 1858 37-2m.

690 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.
Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

ROSIN WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase **2500** BBLS. NO. 1 ROSIN. Also, any quantity of Nos. 2 and 3 Rosin.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Aug 2. 33*6w

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN about 50 years old; a WOMAN about 43 and her child, a BOY about 2½ or 3 years. Apply to

C. E. LEETE.
July 10, 1858. 27-*tf

NOTICE.

THE Superintendents of the Common Schools for Harnett county are hereby requested to meet at the County Court Clerk's Office at Summerville, on Wednesday the 24th inst., for the purpose of transacting important business.

DAN'L. McCORMICK, Chm'n.
Aug. 14, 1858. 2t-*

LOST!

EITHER in town or between here and my residence on the F. and Kingsbury Plank Road, my POCKET BOOK, containing several valuable Notes, Wood Tickets, and a small amount of money. The finder can, by returning the Book to me or dropping it in the Letter-Box at the Post Office, have the money as a reward.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Aug. 23. 39*2t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Edwin Hinton, (for certain purposes therein mentioned,) I shall sell to the highest bidder on the 1st day of September 1858, at the residence of said E. Hinton, the TRACT OF LAND on which he now lives, containing 350 acres, more or less. The land has fine improvements on it, and it is high and healthy, and lies on the Gulf and Graham Plank Road, Chatham Co., N. C. Also, at the same time and place, a variety of other articles. Terms, six months, with bond and security.

L. W. GORRELL, Trustee.
Aug. 9. 39*2t

LOST.

THE subscriber lost or mislaid certificate No. 115, for 28 shares in the Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road Company, issued May 18, 1857. This is to notify said Company that application will be made for another certificate of said stock at the end of 30 *days.*

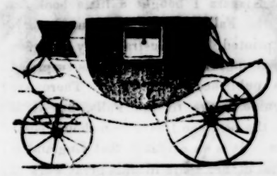
JOHN ECCLES.
August 21, 1858. 39*4t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a Duplicate of Warrant No 72,339, Act of 1847, issued to John Haltom, father of Reuben B. Haltom, late a Private in Captain Johnson's Company of Texas Rangers, in the war with Mexico; the same having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated July 20, 1858.

NATHANIEL KNIGHT, Att'y
for JOHN HALTOM.
August 2. 88*6w

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. tf-89

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Bloeker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application

E. J. HALE.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N C,

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN; Adele, by Julia Kavanagh; Illustrated life of Franklin; D'Israeli's Sketches of English Literature; The Works of Lord Chesterfield; Anecdotal Olio; Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion; The Poetry of Flowers and Flowers of Poetry; Livingstone's Travels; Cumming's Hunter's Life in Africa; Arabian Nights; Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises; Union Bible Dictionary; Living or Dead, by Rev. J. C. Ryle; Juvenile Books, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

LIVING AND LOVING, by Virginia L Townsend; Tempest and Sunshine, by Mrs Holmes; Cobbett's Advice to Young Men; Mrs. Ellis's Family Monitor; The Builder's Companion; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Psalms and Hymns, assorted kinds; Confession of Faith; School Books, &c &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LIFE of Dr. Kane, by Smucker; English Hearts and English Hands; Parton's Life of Burr; Haupt on Bridge Construction; Breckinridge's Knowledge of God; Wilson on the Skin; Plates to ditto; Mitchell's Therapeutics; Williams on the Principles of Medicine; Wood's Practice; Pierce's Algebra and Geometry; &c.

April 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Emerson's Arithmetic and Keys; Mitchell's Geographies; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Anthon's Sallust; Davies' Surveying; Payson & Dunton's Copy Books; Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Sargent's Standard Speaker; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 17. 43tf

NORTH CAROLINA READERS.

NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence,* and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2. *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3. *Economy,* the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer